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DISGRUNTLED PATRIOT SHOOTS INDIAN VICEROY LINLITHGOW; MADRAS MAYOR IS ARRESTED

Was Attending Conference in New Delhi

UPRISINGS SPREAD

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHONANTO, August 31.—A young Indian patriot fired a pistol shot at Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on August 25, while he was attending a conference at New Delhi, and the youth was shot to death on the spot, it was announced by the New Delhi Broadcasting Station today.

The British announced the attempted attack on the life of the Viceroy five days after, but the incident proves how the Indian public are indignant against the British rule and how they are determined to fight to gain freedom. At the same time, it also tells how the British authorities are in utter confusion over the increasing uprising in India.

Madras Mayor Arrested
By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHONANTO, August 31.—Despite the desperate efforts of the British authorities to suppress the Indian agitation, the anti-British uprising is spreading, and not only anti-British demonstrations but also the destruction of railway lines and the attack on government offices are taking place everywhere.

At Madras, the Mayor was arrested on the charge of violating the national defense law, and the Governor of Madras province is acting for the Mayor.

Anti-British demonstrations are also being held by Indians residing in various foreign countries. In the Union of South Africa, a movement supporting Mahatma Gandhi has been started, and at Johannesburg a mass meeting of Indian residents was recently held with a resolution for demanding the liberation of India passed.

Karachi Issues Death Sentence
By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, August 31.—The anti-British uprising in India has now developed seriously although at first it started as a non-obedience movement, and the people are making brave resistance against the oppression by the British authorities in various localities.

According to reports reaching here, at Karachi the agitated citizens collided with British troops yesterday and tram-cars were overturned, the whole city being turned into utter confusion with numerous wounded persons. Two Indian women were arrested for hiding students, who distributed anti-British leaflets. Thereupon, the public surrounded the municipal office in an attempt to save those two women. Policemen fired on the crowd, who threw stones at the police, and casualties were caused on both sides.

With these two incidents, the Karachi municipal authorities issued a strict rule that those who participate in uprising and cause destruction of properties or injury to others would be punished by death, be they men or women, young or old.

In the north, the British air force bombed and devastated the Hure tribe villages, and also a large number of Indians was given the sentence of death punishment.

Meanwhile, at Lucknow, policemen fired on 200 people, who stormed the railway station, and killed nine persons.

At Madras, many municipal officials were arrested and the Municipal Assembly was dissolved on the ground that the municipal authorities were supporting the Indian National Congress Party.

African Troops for India

British military authorities are now dispatching African troops from Aden to Ceylon to strengthen the garrisons at Trincomalee and Colombo and also to keep an eye on the Indian troops in Ceylon, who are beginning to show signs of unrest, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported yesterday from Bangkok quoting information from India, says Domei.

The British measure, the paper said, was necessitated by the growing anti-British atmosphere, which first spread from the mainland to

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Java and Madura Now Called 'Djawa' Commencing Today

By Arrangement with Asahi (Special to the Japan Times and Advertiser)

BATAVIA, August 31.—The Japanese Military Administration here announced today that Java and Madura will be called hereafter Djawa, effective from September 1. "Djawa" is a Sanscript word meaning "where wheat ripens" and the old Malay term is now adopted to indicate former Java and Madura. However, when the former island of Java is to be mentioned, it will be called "Djawa Island." The announcement also said that Meester Cornelis, a district to the south of Batavia, will resume its old name of "Djatinegara," which means "where teak trees flourish," effective from September 1.

U BA MAUNG SCORES BRITISH CHICANERY

Burmese Leader Deplores Existence of So Many Priests In Country

MUTUAL TRUST NEEDED

Chief of Central Administrative Organ Wants Japan to Send Engineers

Scathingly attacking Britain's policy in Burma before that country's liberation from British imperialism by Japanese Forces, Dr. U Ba Maung, head of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, yesterday declared that the British are wholly responsible for the disproportionately large number of idle priests in Burma, states a Nichi Nichi report, according to Domei.

Going on to clarify his statement, Dr. U Ba Maung said in an interview in Rangoon that a census conducted in 1931 revealed that of the total Burmese population of 14,000,000, there were 250,000 priests wasting away their youth; that this was due entirely to a deliberate policy on the part of the British administration to keep the Burmese unemployed.

Stressing that this waste of human resources must be righted, Dr. U. Ba Maung said it would be an easy matter to give them technical education as practically all the Burmese people can read and write.

Referring to the educational system which he plans to establish in Burma, he said that for the time being four years of primary education, three years of technical education and a three-years of higher education would be sufficient.

Questioned regarding the administration's budget, Dr. U Ba Maung told the Nichi Nichi that for the first year the governmental expenditures amount to only 25,000,000 rupees, most of which will be expended for the repair of ruined cities and roads. A land tax will constitute the principal income of the Central Administrative Organ, constituting one-fourth of the aggregate income, he said.

Views on Reforms

Giving an insight into his proposed reforms, Dr. U Ba Maung said:

"When I formed a cabinet in 1937, among the planks of my platform I took up the question of giving employment to the intelligentsia and the question of readjusting the agricultural problem as approximately 66 per cent of the Burmese people are farmers.

"My idea was to give technical education to the intelligentsia so that they might find employment as technicians or engineers, and to realize this the Central Bank and State banks were to extend employment facilities.

"Regarding the farming problem, as 50 per cent of farm lands in Burma are owned by Indians, my idea was to purchase these lands from them and then rent them to Burmese farmers at a low rate of rental. I intend to adopt this policy for by so doing the Central Ad-

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS LOADING ARTILLERY ON A COLLAPSIBLE RUBBER BOAT

INSTALLATION RITES OF PRINCE TEH HELD

Elected Chairman of Mongol Government—Kalgan Made Municipality

Domei

CHANGCHIAKOW, August 31.—The installation ceremony of Prince Teh, Yu Pin-ching and General Li Shao-hsin, who were chosen unanimously by 7,000,000 Mongolians as Chairman and Vice-Chairmen, respectively, of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, was held from 11 o'clock this morning at the Changchiakow office of the Chairman with over 200 dignitaries attending.

Prince Teh, in an address delivered at the ceremony, expressed his firm resolution to do his best for the prosperity and welfare of the Mongolians.

The inaugural ceremony of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen is scheduled for tomorrow.

Kalgan Made Municipality

Domei

KALGAN, August 31.—In view of its swift development, economically and politically, Kalgan City has been granted the status of a Special Municipality by the Political Affairs Committee of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, it was officially announced today.

Simultaneously the Kalgan Police Bureau has been incorporated into the newly created Special Municipality, while a similar amalgamation took place in Hou-ho City, formerly known as Kweisui, in Suiyuan Province.

SPECIAL PUBLIC SERVICE TO BE GIVEN TOKYOITES

New Plan by Mayor Kishimoto to Help Those Inconvenienced

To help Tokyoites overcome everyday inconveniences, special public assistance organs, aptly named "Kindness Sections," will be established in each of the capital's 35 wards, it was revealed yesterday. The new sections will be opened by the middle of next month reported Domei.

The innovation designed to meet the complaints of Tokyo's millions of residents was brought about through the suggestion of General Ayao Kishimoto, new Mayor of Tokyo. Duties of the new sections will be to provide Tokyoites with medical aid, taxi service and other facilities.

Mayor Kishimoto, it was learned, suggested the establishment of those public-aid agencies to perpetuate the spirit of "Kindness and Gratitude Week," which was recently observed here.

Okada Going to Hsinking

Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will be dispatched to Manchoukuo by the Lower House to attend rites commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, it was decided on Monday says Domei. He is scheduled to depart on September 9.

Gourmands to Receive Treat as Hunting Of Seals to Begin for Delicious Steak

In order to supply Japanese gourmands with delicious seal steaks, the Japan Marine Animals Company will be established shortly by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to hunt seals in the seas north of Japan, Domei reported yesterday.

Since the agreement concluded among Japan, United States, Canada and Soviet Union in 1911 prohibiting the hunting of seals in the seas north of Japan, seals have increased to an estimated 2,500,000 and are doing untold damage to salmon and sea trout.

Since the abrogation of the treaty last October, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has been planning to utilize this vast source of fur and recently has decided to establish the Japan Marine Animals Company to hunt these fur bearing animals.

NIPPON TO GATHER BOOKS OF ENEMIES

Foreign Readings in South to Be Collected to Relieve Dearth

In order to relieve the dearth of foreign books caused by the suspension of their importation, the Information Board will dispatch to the South two groups of investigators commissioned to bring back books, documents and statistics belonging to business firms, colleges, research institutes and libraries owned by enemy countries.

The first group will leave Tokyo September 20 for the Philippines, Celebes and Borneo, while the second group will leave at a later date for Hongkong, Hanoi, Bangkok, Shonan and Sumatra.

Books and other printed materials conducive to the development of Japan's industries and those relating to history, life and customs of the southern peoples will be given first choice, it was said.

Government institutions will be given precedence over others in utilizing the printed materials. It was said, however, that they will be turned over for civil use in the future.

The investigation groups will work in concert with correspondents in the South in collecting and importing appropriate printed materials, pointed out a spokesman of the Information Board when interviewed by Domei.

The members of the investigation groups, at the same time, will inspect the actual state of development in the South and will establish contacts with the native inhabitants through the press, radio and moving pictures, the spokesman asserted.

228 POLICEMEN FOR P.I.

First Batch of Students Graduate From School

Domei

MANILA, August 29.—A new chapter in the stabilization of peace and order in the Philippines was written this morning, when commencement exercises were held at the local Philippine Police School for 228 police students, the first class of graduates since the school was established by the Japanese military authorities.

The graduation ceremonies were attended by high-ranking Japanese military authorities and Philippine officials including Jorge Vargas, Civil Administrator in the Philippines.

The initial graduates included 57 sergeants.

CHUNGKING PLANNING TO RECAPTURE TIBET

Sees Golden Chance Now That Britain Is Occupied In India

Taking advantage of the raging disturbance in India, the Chungking regime is plotting to recapture and dominate Tibet, the resources of which have remained untapped to date by virtue of the Burma-Tibet Treaty of 1886 and other similar treaties between Britain and China, reports the Tokyo Nichi Nichi this morning from Shanghai.

The Chungking regime has finally begun to extend its tentacles in accordance with the policy of centralizing remote districts, says the dispatch.

Following the dispatch to the northwest district of Pai Chung-hsi and the invitation to Chungking of native leaders of Yunnan and Kweichow to discuss the centralization of district armies, the rapid establishment of the wartime structure and economic development, the Chungking regime, the dispatch continues, recently summoned the representative leaders of Szechwan to a conference in Chungking.

At the conference, which was attended by Chiang Kai-shek, Chang-hsun, and Wu Chung-hsin, chairman of the Mongolia-Tibet Committee, the centralization of Tibet in addition to the problem of the economic development of the northwest district were discussed.

The recapture from Britain and the centralization of Tibet, the dispatch points out, is desired by the Chungking regime to the importance of the geographical position occupied by Tibet in the Chungking-India Route contemplated by the regime after the loss of the Burma route.

In view of the fact that Britain consented reluctantly to the advance of Chungking troops into Burma, the dispatch predicts, a lot of knotty problems will inevitable arise in the future over Tibet which the Chungking regime intends to recapture.

WANG ASKS COOPERATION

Chinese People Exhorted to Help Maintain Peace and Order

Domei

NANKING, August 31.—In a statement issued today on the occasion of the commencement of model zone operations in Shanghai, President Wang Ching-wei urged the people in Shanghai to cooperate heartily with the Government in ensuring peace and order, improving the people's livelihood and bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion.

NAZIS NOW CONTROL TWELVE COUNTRIES; ALLIES TO BOW NEXT

Three Years of Fighting Strengthen Germany Instead Of Weakening Her

NEUTRAL NATIONS WATCHED

Japanese Achievements in Pacific Have Big Repercussions In Berlin

Within the past three years ending today, the German forces on all fronts brought under their control the territories of 12 countries, which roughly equals one-third of the total area of the United States or China. About 160,000,000 people, twice as many as the entire German population, have been newly brought under the protection of the Reich.

The present European hostilities can now be said as practically won. Although some big battles may occur in the future, the Anglo-Soviet-American camp is now in an unfavorable situation militarily in the battle against the Axis countries, with no prospects of the Allies ever recovering their reverses.

On the eve of this fourth anniversary of Germany's warfare, the Yomiuri-Hochi rang up its correspondent at Berlin over the international radiophone. The substance of the telephone talks carried on between Tokyo and the German capital at 4 p.m. Monday is as follows:

Axis Achievements

Tokyo: Tell us the outline of the war achievements won by Germany during the past three years?

Berlin: Germany is now like a strong boxer who will soon be judged a victor. Poland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and others have been knocked down one after another. Now Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia are the only remaining foes, foes who are already feeling groggy.

Tokyo: What do you think were the chief features of the strategy adopted by the German forces in their campaign?

Berlin: The Reich forces at the outset of the present hostilities lost no time in destroying the Anglo-French forces in the west, and then afterward, swiftly turning their spearheads to the Eastern Front. The war situation, as far as Germany is concerned, is offensive in the east and defensive in the west.

Tokyo: What then is the significance of this situation in connection with the events transpiring in Western Asia?

Berlin: In my opinion, the German operations in the Caucasus area and those in North Africa effect Western Asia in three ways:

(1) A new European order will be perfected after Western Asia is placed under the Axis control.

(2) Liaison among Soviet Russia, the United States and Britain will be disrupted in this part of Asia.

(3) The United States will be completely prevented from attempting to extend aid to the Anti-Axis camp and Axis cooperation will be strengthened.

Tokyo: In what way will the neutral countries move under these circumstances?

Movements of Neutrals

Berlin: Of all the five neutrals in Europe, namely, Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, Spain and Turkey, we need have no concern over Switzerland and Sweden, whose move will not affect the general war situation in any way. Spain still maintains her diplomatic relations with Britain and the United States, which, however, does not mean that the country is pro-British or pro-American. In view of the fact that the key positions in the Spanish Government are occupied by pro-Axis individuals, Spain's maintenance of Anglo-Saxon relations is interpreted as a manifestation of her desire for peace as she has not yet completely recovered from the wounds of the recent internal trouble.

Portugal, still abiding by its 100-year-old alliance with Britain, will retain her old attitude for some time as long as her oversea territories are constantly under the British menace.

Tokyo: What is your own view of the homefront life in Germany?

Berlin: Everything is war-colored. But, as far as my observation goes, no one is found grumbling about the war. All the people are deter-

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GERMAN FORCES SMASHING THROUGH STALINGRAD LINE; APPROACH 24 KM. FROM CITY

Son of Roosevelt Has Narrow Escape At Makin Isle Fight

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 31.—Major James Roosevelt, eldest son of the United States President, barely escaped being wounded during the battle at Makin Island recently when Japanese Forces successfully repulsed an attempted United States landing, according to a Honolulu dispatch received here yesterday.

MAYOR OF NANKING EN ROUTE TO TOKYO

Chou Hsueh-Cheng, Suite to Arrive This Afternoon From Nagasaki

TO TOUR PRINCIPAL CITIES

Asahina Returns From China—Clarifies Aim of New Citizens' Move

Chou Hsueh-cheng, Mayor of the Nanking Special Municipality, accompanied by his suite, will arrive here from Nagasaki this afternoon in the course of an inspection tour of principal cities in Japan, reports Domei.

During his stay in Japan, Mayor Chou will inspect municipal administrations, education facilities as well as youth movements in leading cities including Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka.

Mayor Chou is scheduled to remain in Tokyo for five days before proceeding to the Kansai district.

Following the completion of his visit to Japan, the Mayor will visit Manchoukuo in order to attend the celebrations commemorating the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo to be held in Hsinking.

Discusses Citizens' Movement

Returning from Nanking after one month's stay there to give guidance to the New Citizens' Movement in a new-born China, Sakutaro Asahina, vice-president of the Dai Nippon Youth Association, clarified the three main objects of the movement, in an interview with the Asahi on his arrival at Nagasaki.

According to Mr. Asahina, the Nanking Government has three objects under contemplation to be achieved through the New Citizens' Movement for the satisfactory consummation of the War of Greater East Asia in close cooperation with Japan.

Firstly, Mr. Asahina states, through the movement, the Nanking Government intends to establish peace and order by its own efforts so that Japan may concentrate her energy upon the prosecution of the current war without being bothered by the internal problems of China.

Secondly, a new-born China will exert herself for increased industrial production so that China can export to Japan goods needed by this country for the smooth prosecution of the war.

Thirdly, comes the training of the younger generation through the movement, says the vice-president of the Dai Nippon Young Men's Association. With the exception of the awakened Chinese, those above a certain age are contaminated with communism or anti-Japanism and, therefore, it is a first requisite to eradicate such malicious influence completely in order to achieve real cooperation between Japan and China.

In view of this fact, the Nanking Government, Mr. Asahina continues, intends to educate and train the younger generation on morality so that they may be able to devote themselves toward the realization of the co-existence and co-prosperity of Japan and China.

The New Citizens' Movement is different from Chiang Kai-shek's new life movement, says Mr. Asahina, inasmuch as the Nanking Government's movement will be a motive power to make new-born China a really devoted member of

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High Command Says Main Defense Already Broken From South

OUTPOST FALL NEARS

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 31.—The German High Command announced today that German forces had broken through the main Soviet defense position and reached a spot 24 kilometers south of Stalingrad.

Axis Storms Stalingrad
By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, August 31.—German forces that have been vigorously attacking Stalingrad managed to break through the Soviet defense line and have rushed into the city today. The complete fall of Stalingrad seems to be imminent.

25 Km. From Stalingrad

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—Crack German troops advancing toward Stalingrad from the south have reached a point 25 kilometers from the city, while extensive fires broke out as the result of night raids carried out by the Luftwaffe. The Luftwaffe formations also effectively attacked railway objectives and enemy air ports east of the Volga River, the High Command announced today.

Advancing German and Rumanian troops operating south of the lower Kuban, drove the enemy back toward the Black Sea coast, while at Rzhev embittered tank battle was fought in which the German panzer units destroyed 48 enemy tanks.

As announced by a special bulletin German submarines operating in the Atlantic, Caribbean Sea and off the coast of West Africa sank 30 ships totalling 181,000 tons despite heavy naval and air defense. All ships were sailing in convoys, the High Command added.

Bitter Battle Rages

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 31.—German forces are steadily approaching the last defense line of Stalingrad, making relentless attacks both on land and in the air.

According to a report from Moscow, German forces have reached today a point where the city can be plainly seen. A desperate battle is now being fought between the mechanized corps of both sides.

Martial Law in Iran
By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ROME, August 31.—The Iranian Government declared martial law within the country yesterday, according to a report from Teheran.

Calm Attitude Asked

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 29.—Appealing to all Iranians to take a calm and disconcerned attitude toward the British and Soviet troops stationed in Iran, the Iranian Government today issued a statement to the people in the name of Premier Achmed Gvan Saltanah requesting them not to take any radical actions against the foreign troops in their country, according to a Teheran dispatch received here today.

This precautionary statement was issued in view of the anti-Anglo-American feeling which is becoming more marked of late, resulting in an incident where an Iranian officer assassinated an instructor in the Military Academy of Iran.

Unless the nation maintains a strictly calm attitude, the statement said there is likelihood of the occurrence of a most grave situation.

To cope with the mounting danger of radical actions among the people, the Government issued an emergency decree prohibiting the carrying of arms with a death penalty to violators.

NOMURA ARRIVES IN KANSAI

To Report Return at Shrines and Imperial Mausoleums

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, who recently returned to Japan on the Asama Maru, has arrived in Kansai to report his return at the Ise Grand Shrines, the Kashiwara Shrine, as well as the Unebi and Momoyama Imperial Mausoleums, reports Domei.

UNITY IN THE SOUTH RESTS ON IDEOLOGY

Deep Consideration of Peculiar Traits of Races Seen Vital By Navy Scribe

In order to secure the cooperation of the native inhabitants of the Southern Regions in the reconstruction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is absolutely necessary for the Japanese to become better acquainted with the mental attitude and characteristics of the native people, writes Komatsu Kitamura, a popular novelist, now a member of the Navy Press Corps, in a short article in the September issue of "Taiyo." In the same article he cautioned that Japan should take a proper attitude toward the Filipinos, Indonesians, Thailanders and also the Overseas Chinese of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in the following vein:

I could not help sympathizing with the Filipinos who had lost their national consciousness as well as their pride of being of Asiatic blood. Through the long period of oppression under the Spanish and American rule, their Asiatic consciousness was completely lost. They began to aspire to anything American and consequently dispised their own racial traits. It is generally said that Spain gave them religion, and the United States, education; but Japan must restore in them a true Asiatic spirit, and revive their national consciousness. The Philippine masses are embracing the shallow ideology of "Food first," which implies that they would rather just loaf if food is provided for them.

Heterogeneous Race

It should be remembered that the Filipinos are not a homogeneous race like the Japanese. The Mora tribe who live in the Sulu archipelago are of Mohammedan extraction and regard the Catholic Filipinos as heretics. On the other hand, the Tagalogs of Luzon and the Visayas of the Visayas Islands are despising the Moros as barbarians. These Moros are from a sturdy race, who kept their tribe clear of the Spanish and the American administration and even of the government of President Quezon. Through generations they kept their time-old custom of head-hunting, which had its origin in their religious beliefs. Their stubborn resistance was a problem to both the Spanish and American governments. But upon the occupation of the islands by the Japanese Forces, they were found more obedient and cooperative than the Catholic Filipinos, when the tribal chieftains offered their whole-hearted support to the Japanese policy. Since some of their tribal men have been given civil-service jobs, the Sulu problem seems to have been solved. To the eyes of the Japanese, the Moros seem more friendly and good-natured than the Westernized Filipinos who regard anything Western as civilized and others, barbarious.

Grave Misconception

The Western influence of self-conceit and selfishness left such deep marks on the Filipinos that they began to consider themselves highly civilized and cultured, because they spoke English and wore Western clothes. In a novel written by a Filipino authoress under the title "The Maiden of Olive Complexion," the tragic fate of the Filipinos who were compelled to become Westernized and then found themselves lost in their new world due to their different physical makeup, is well depicted.

The Dutch policy was also that of oppression, treating the Indonesians as inferior people. They did not know any other means but to disdain the Indonesians with their superiority complex. Whenever they visited the sultans, they even refused to shake hands with them or show the usual courtesy. One day a certain sultan remarked that he appreciated the friendly attitude of the Japanese military officers when they shook hands with them and willingly joined him for a cup of tea. But it must be remembered here that there is a custom among the ordinary Indonesian people to highly respect their superiors. Should a superior violate his own position, he loses his command of respect. I was once told of an incident of this nature that when a certain Japanese polished his own shoes they stopped respecting him. The Japanese must keep the common Indonesian customs in their minds and act accordingly. Another point which must be borne in mind is the fact that the native inhabitants in the South were kept ignorant of the true facts of Japan. Therefore the Japanese must exercise extreme caution in re-educating them to the Asiatic spirit.

Thailand Remained Free

As for the people of Thailand, they are different from other peoples in the Southern Regions, because it is the only country which kept its independence, free from the oppressive hands of the Western nations. The Thai children honestly believe that their warships are the strongest in the world and their culture the best. Even some of the adults adhere to this belief. As for the leaders, they are fully aware of the strength and the actual conditions of Japan and are showing their true respect to Nippon's invincibility. It is amazing that Thailand was able to keep herself free from British influence. In the country, not even a single sign in English is to be seen except the one at the International Airfield, while there is hardly a young man who makes a habit of speaking English. This might have been due to Premier Pibul Songgram's strong influence, for Thailand has constantly evaded Western influence.

Biggest Problem

A great problem in the future will be the treatment of the Overseas Chinese who are organizing themselves into influential groups in every nook and corner of the Southern Regions. True to the old saying that "Where three palm trees are growing, there will surely be found some Chinese," the Japanese Army never missed them wherever they marched. It is impossible to plan a constructive future for the South without seriously considering the influence of these overseas Chinese. When the actual fighting is over, a new struggle will arise—a war of ideologies. Japan must ever be on the alert for any possible influence by the Chinese who are adherents of the Jewish economic conception, videlicet, the economics of free competition and free exploitation. At the same time, it should not be ignored that many of these Overseas Chinese have a strong leaning toward communism.

The necessity of stressing caution and thoroughness in planning the reconstruction of the economic, political and cultural structures cannot be overstressed. Japan would make a great error if she should only look at the surface of things and take some haphazard steps in her post-war task of reconstruction. The Japanese people must remember that a more strenuous war of ideology will follow the actual land, sea, and air combats now going on. Therefore, they must be prepared to meet any foes in the battle of thoughts.

U Ba Maung Scores British Chicanery

(Continued From Page 1)

ministrative Organ will be able to earn an income of two and a half rupees per 100 rupees."

Asked what he requires of Japan, Dr. U Ba Maung stated that he wishes Japan to send engineers to Burma as quickly as possible for the purpose of educating the Burmese.

His slogan, Dr. U Ba Maung said, is "Trust Japan and the Japanese people" and that a strong campaign will be launched within a short time.

In response to this campaign, Dr. U Ba Maung hoped that a similar movement would be launched in Japan, urging Japanese to have faith in the Burmese people. For mutual trust is an indispensable factor for construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, he said.

MORE COLONIZERS GO TO MANCHOUKUO

Thirty-two Small Merchants And Industrialists to Become Farmers

Thirty-two former medium and small-scale merchants and industrialists who will become farmers in the suburbs of Hsinking left Uyeno Station at 10:20 p.m. Saturday for their destination, Domei reported.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which recently formulated a five-year plan for merchants and industrialists who were compelled to change their occupation for various reasons, sent 49 persons, April 4 and 29 and May 22, to Manchoukuo under the plan.

Prior to their departure, the 32 colonizers were given a hearty send-off at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Their families are slated to leave here for Manchoukuo about the middle of October this year, it is reported.

To Mark Cable Start

A stone monument in commemoration of the founding of the wireless service in this country will be erected at the site of the former Communications Ministry wireless station, situated at Myoto Rock, Choshi City, Chiba Prefecture, reports the Asahi, according to Domei. Wireless service in Japan was started by the Choshi Wireless Station on May 16, 1908.

The construction of the stone monument will be started soon and is expected to be completed by the end of September.

Anti-Locust Drive in China

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 29.—The Ministry of Industry has recently drawn up a set of regulations for encouraging the extermination of locusts with a view to improving agricultural production.

FIL-JAPANESE UNITY SEEN IN NEW ORDER

Peace, Order Have Made Good Strides in P.I., Says Commander Tanaka

Domei

MANILA, August 30.—Through the cooperation given the Japanese authorities by the Filipino people, peace and order in the Philippines have been restored to a remarkable extent, Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, new Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, declared in his first interview with the press since the assumption of his post.

"Inasmuch as the maintenance of peaceful and orderly conditions presupposes the security of the people in general," Lieutenant-General Tanaka asserted, "the Japanese authorities are bending every effort to keep the Filipinos engaged in some line of gainful work." With this in mind, the Japanese officials concerned are doing everything in their power to complete the network of transportation and communications facilities linking the 7,000 islands that constitute the Philippines."

Turning to the development of natural resources in the Philippines, he said that the Japanese authorities will discard the self-seeking Anglo-American policy of exploitation, and instead will pursue the policy of building up the Philippines as an integral part of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Chinese merchants in that country will be given a proper place in the scheme of things, provided they extend whole-hearted cooperation to the Japanese and Filipino authorities in the reconstruction work, the Lieutenant-General intimated.

Asked if he would support any public organization formed by the Filipinos, the new Japanese Supreme Commander declared that he would do everything within his power to back up those public bodies which are spontaneously organized by the Filipinos.

As to religion, Lieutenant-General Tanaka asserted that the Catholic church in the Philippines will be respected as in the past.

Last but not least, he lauded the Japanese residents in the Philippines, some 20,000 in number, who have built up their economic foundations in the face of continuous pressure and persecution by the American authorities.

The Japanese nationals in Davao were given special mention in this regard in view of the fact that they have cultivated vast hemp plantations despite various difficulties.

Disgruntled Indian Shoots Linlithgow

(Continued From Page 1)

the student and working classes of Ceylon and finally infested the Indian troops on the island.

Bombay Students Arrested

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, August 31.—A new demonstration movement started in Bombay yesterday, and several students waving the flag of the Indian National Congress Party were arrested while a large number of citizens were also incarcerated by the police, it is reported from India.

Also, at Ahmedabad, a new demonstration movement has been started.

Shonan Indians to Meet

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 31.—The Shonan branch of the Indian Independence League will hold an Indian independence mass meeting here from 5:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, it was learned today.

Demands Gandhi's Release

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—A resolution demanding the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the National Congress Party, who have been imprisoned in connection with the present Indian independence movement, is expected to be adopted at a meeting of the sub-committee of the Working Committee of Hindu Mahasaba which is now being held in New Delhi, according to a Reuters report from New Delhi today.

In addition to the demand of the immediate release of the National Congress Party leaders, the resolution to be adopted by the sub-committee is expected to demand an immediate solution of the political differences between India and Britain.

Mrs. Nehru Arrested

By Arrangement With the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHONAN, August 31.—Mrs. Nehru, wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was arrested at Lahore on August 30 on a charge of violating the Defense of India Act, according to a New Delhi broadcast.

Mrs. Nehru is the President of the All-India Women's League, and also a prominent woman leader of the independence movement.

Press Comments

Tuesday, September 1

ASAHI—Third Anniversary of European War
KOKUMIN—Is it Possible for Chungking to Reconsider?
YOMIURI-HOCHI—European War Enters Fourth Year

Third Anniversary of European War

ASAHI—September 1 marks full three years since Germany opened hostilities with Poland. The immediate cause was a dispute over the port of Danzig and the Polish Corridor. It, however, was only a spark igniting dynamite. The declaration of war on Germany by Britain and France on September 3 was a manifestation that the death struggle between the old order and new had come to a head as a historic reality.

Two years and three months after the start of the European War, thoughtless action on the part of Britain and the United States brought on the War of Greater East Asia and turned the China Affair into a World War. Consequently, the European War cannot be treated apart from the World War and although the War of Greater East Asia rose out of conditions peculiar to the East Asiatic world, yet it is inseparably bound up with the fate of the China Affair and of the European War.

In the period in which the European War has been fought, Britain has committed one blunder after another and there is no concealing the signs of her defeat. Not only in actual warfare but in such hopes as internal collapse of Germany or rebellion in the occupied areas it has been sorely disappointed. The food difficulties on the Continent have not been as severe as Britain wished and Europe is not suffering from a famine. The shortage of iron, steel and petroleum is not of such a nature as to prove fatal to the Germans or Italians, as even the British and Americans now realize.

The outbreak of the German-Soviet War in June last year must have been a godsend to Britain in that the sharp driving edge of the Germans was diverted to the east but an unpleasant surprise came in the form of Japan's declaration of war on Britain and the United States just six months after that and Britain is now liable to forfeit not only its position in Europe but even its imperial footholds throughout the rest of the world.

The results of Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Moscow are not yet known but it is rumored that although neither Britain nor the United States will be able to form a second front within this year the Soviets gave promise that they would continue their resistance over the winter. Even if such a promise had been given, it cannot be disputed that the strength of the Soviet Union, the sole nation in Europe capable of restraining Germany to any extent, has been considerably weakened by the costly war. It still remains to be seen what will be the state of the main force of the Soviets by the time the Germans reach the Volga line and complete the reduction of the Caucasus, but it is to be imagined that the Germans are gaining surplus strength sufficient for operations in other directions besides the Soviet Union.

According to one of our correspondents in Berlin, a slogan has recently been taken up in Germany that the first enemy of the Germans is Britain. We do not know as yet whether the German blow at Britain will be dealt via the British Isles themselves, Egypt or West Asia, but once the war with the Soviets comes to a lull and no more threat is felt at the rear, it will become a matter of primary importance to decide the fate of Britain in conjunction with the course of the War of Greater East Asia.

What we wish to emphasize on the occasion of the third year of the European War is that even the conceited British and Americans have learnt a bitter lesson, have come to reflect deeply on the moral as well as strategic points involved, and are striving to learn all they can of the characteristics of the Axis nations. Consequently, those who are fighting for a new world order must increase their moral tension and devise new and original tactics in the prosecution of the war so that the enemy fighting strength may be shattered at every turn.

Is It Possible for Chungking to Reconsider?

KOKUMIN—The 100th anniversary of the conclusion of the shameful Nanking Treaty finds the villain, Britain, kicked out of East Asia through defeat in the War of Greater East Asia. It may be natural for the peace-loving Chinese people in general to regret that Chungking still continues its futile resistance and its reliance on Britain. Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the Nanking Government, the other day expressed his hope that Chungking would at once reconsider its attitude and free itself from the Anglo-American yoke. The New People's Society of North China, too, has invited Chungking to reflect as now is the best chance for such an awakening. Even the head of the information department of the Nanking Embassy in Tokyo in his broadcast speech addressing Chungking in recalling the Opium War hoped that there would emerge an intelligent leader among the Chungking people to save them from ultimate destruction.

Nothing could be more fortunate for the sake of Greater East Asia as a whole if Chungking at this last minute opened its eyes to the actual situation and undertook to cooperate in the great task ahead but the question is whether it is possible for Chungking to reflect or reconsider. Not only Nanking leaders and other influential Chinese but we Japanese are unanimous in our desire that Chungking would awaken even at this juncture.

Nay, this is the most opportune time for Chungking to do so, being the 100th anniversary of the treaty of shame, which has been abolished, ambassadors having been exchanged between the two countries, friendship strengthened and new order set upon a sure path of establishment by the glorious victories of Japan unprecedented in history.

This should be the more so in view of the fact that Chungking has lodged a protest with the British Government over its tyrannic suppression of the Indian independence movement and is charging Britain with imperialism and discriminative treatment against Asiatic races. No time could be more propitious for separation from Britain and the United States.

The stark fact, however, that Chungking has fought Japan for fully five years takes away all the ground for any hope that Chungking would reconsider. If it had any shred of desire or intelligence in that direction, there has been no want of any number of suitable opportunities. Yet it has persisted in its stubborn resistance even in the face of the fact that its sphere of operation has steadily narrowed down and its strength weakened day by day. This most unmistakably shows the utter absence of any desire on Chungking's part to undertake any search of heart.

Even if there should be some stirrings of peaceful sentiment among its leaders, Britain and the United States would see to it that Chungking would never be separated from them. Just as they would make any amount of sacrifice so that the Soviet Union would continue to fight Germany, they would stop at nothing to maintain their hold on Chungking as the sole usable base of operations against Japan.

Chungking is for war to the last. There is no reason whatever to suppose that it would reconsider. The only course open to us is to settle the China Affair by armed force. The statement issued by the Japanese Central China Army that its readjustments of the Chekiang-Kiangsi line are aimed at preparations for an advance on an even larger scale than hitherto into the interior adds to our eager expectations.

European War Enters Fourth Year

YOMIURI-HOCHI—At the outset of the European War anti-Axis Powers, minimizing the fighting power of Germany, openly declared that in case of long-term warfare Germany would be forced to suffer defeat. Such propaganda on the anti-Axis side, however, has been fundamentally denied by facts. Germany, on the contrary, has emerged victorious on all fronts, having fought out full three years most courageously.

In one year and a half after the outbreak of the war, Germany completely ousted British influence from the European Continent and established its hegemony over Europe. This was an important element to complete German preparations for a long-term war. Germany did not merely drive out enemy influence from Europe but succeeded in acquiring many faithful allies and hopeful resources. It also registered many economic successes in constructive work.

It was because Germany was successful in the construction in Europe that it is able to prosecute the large-scale war with the Soviet Union. At present, Germany is bringing pressure to bear on the Caucasus and is enveloping Stalingrad from three sides, putting the Soviet Union in the greatest crisis since the commencement of the Reich-Soviet War.

In spite of the serious predicament of the Soviet Union at present, Britain and the United States, its allies, are not giving any material help. Their so-called "second front" is nothing but a laughing stock of the world. And the development of the War of Greater East Asia, it is already known, is making the position of the Axis side very advantageous.

Even suffering defeat after defeat, Britain and the United States are obstinately continuing their resistance. The Soviet Union is also availing itself of its great manpower, material resources and vast territory for continuing the war. Though it will be inevitable that the war should be prolonged, we desire that our allies in Europe will make further endeavors to augment their fighting power and gain ultimate victory by heroic fighting.

U.S. PLANS TO BUILD TRANSPORT PLANES

5,000 Craft of 7,000 Tons Can Be Ready in Year, Says Kayser

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 27.—To cope with the increasing shortage of the Allied marine transportation facilities, a plan has been proposed by Henry Kayser, president of a large shipbuilding company in the United States, suggesting the building of heavy-type transport planes, according to a recent article in the Economist, British weekly periodical.

It is also understood that Kayser disclosed that his shipbuilding company could be converted into an aircraft production factory within 10 months, and 5,000 heavy-type transport planes of 7,000 tons could be constructed in a year in the converted plants.

The plan has been approved by Donald Nelson, head of the United States Production and Resources Board, on the condition that it will not hinder the production of warplanes. A barrier to the plan, on the other hand, is understood to be the lack of materials.

Meantime, some circles of the American Congress are reportedly strongly advocating the need of transport planes even at the risk of hampering warplanes production.

War Bonds Issued

The Government today, issued Greater East Asia War bonds aggregating ¥600,000,000 with the underwriting of the Deposits Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan, reports Domei. The new bonds, redeemable in 17 years, carry an interest rate of 3.5 per cent per annum.

Mayor of Nanking En Route to Tokyo

(Continued From Page 1)

the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Concluding, Mr. Asahina says that in a near future Lin Pai-sheng, Chief of the Publicity Department of the Nanking Government will visit this country in connection with the New Citizens' Movement, which is expected to be started in earnest from November 1 in various parts of China under the National Government of Nanking.

QUAKE VICTIMS GET TECHNICAL TRAINING

Keiseisha Founded 19 Years Ago Makes Cripples Into Capable Workers

For the last 19 years since the Keiseisha was established to teach technical arts to the victims of the earthquake disaster in 1923, the institution has converted 850 cripples into competent technicians, reports the Chugai.

The Keiseisha located at Otsuka in Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo, was established in 1923 to give technical training to those who had been crippled during the earthquake disaster which occurred September 1 the same year.

The institution was equipped with medical provisions for the victims of the earthquake such as artificial limbs and eyes as well as with mechanical installations as sewing machines and other tools for the production of domestic furnitures.

The cripples chose the works befitting their physical conditions. After a period of training ranging from one to three years, the students learned to work along many lines of work.

Later the Military Relief Board gave the Keiseisha permission to take charge of the soldiers who had been wounded in the Manchurian Incident, China Affair and the Greater East Asia War. The ex-soldiers, together with other members of the institution who had been injured by traffic accidents, began to go through the training period.

On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the earthquake which falls tomorrow, the Keiseisha announces that about 850 people have finished the course of the institution to become competent manual workers in the period of 19 years since its establishment.

"I was one of the victims of the Great Earthquake. The disastrous scenes of the earthquake still haunt my mind from time to time. I entered the service of this institution with the confidence that it would be the most significant work for me to take care of those who had been crippled through the earthquake.

"As the Keiseisha was the only organization for the professional education of the cripples, public attention was focussed upon it after its establishment. At present, many similar institutions have been founded. This is, indeed, a matter of felicitation.

"The wounded soldiers are so enthusiastic about acquiring professional training that they finish the course in less than a year. Their efforts are remarkable, indeed."

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Nazis Now Control Twelve Countries; Allies to Bow Next

(Continued From Page 1)

mined to bear the war burdens. In this connection I should like to tell you people in Japan that the successive reports of Japanese victories in East Asia have been a great encouragement to the German nation. Every time such a report comes, all Germany is full of praise for the courage of the Japanese people and their skilful military operations.

As to the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the present hostilities, no program has yet been officially announced. I expect, however, that something to urge the whole German nation to continue their war effort will be staged throughout the country on this occasion. Reichsfuehrer Hitler and other national leaders may make an address to the nation, I suppose.

Willkie Leaves for Cairo

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—Wendell Willkie, who is on his way to visit the Middle East and the Soviet Union as President Roosevelt's special envoy, today left Natal, Brazil, for Cairo by air and is expected in Egypt tomorrow, according to a Columbia Broadcasting System newscast intercepted here today.

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VIVID STORY OF VICTORY BY JAPAN OFF SOLOMONS GIVEN BY WAR REPORTER

Imperial Units Waded Into Enemy Fleet in Pitch Darkness

FLIERS BRAVED SQUALL

Allied Warships Go Down in Rapid Succession Before Blazing Nippon Guns

The victory of the Imperial Naval Forces over combined American and British sea forces in the First Battle off the Solomon Islands was as complete and as spectacular as the success of the army of Nobunaga Oda over the vast forces of his opponent, Yoshimoto Imagawa, in Japan's medieval history.

This analogy is drawn by Fumio Niwa, novelist. The only literary man in the press corps which covered the memorable engagement, he saw with his own eyes how the Japanese went about the work of dealing a death blow to the combined naval forces of America and Britain as they were huddled up, so to speak, in the Straits of Tulagi, and how the enemy vessels, hit by projectiles fired by the Japanese, went up in flames.

With the soul of a true Japanese, the courageous novelist was in the van of the press corps throughout the historic battle.

Wounded in Battle

He has just returned to Japan, having done his bit, a wounded man, with his arms having been hit by splinters of shells in four places.

It is recalled, the forces of Nobunaga, who later was to make himself a dictator, were almost helplessly outnumbered by Imagawa's men. On a stormy night Nobunaga, who had in him all that makes a truly great warrior, ordered a surprise attack to be made by his men upon the headquarters of his opponent. His strategy was eminently successful. Taken by surprise, Imagawa's forces either threw down their arms or fell victims to the swords of their foes.

Mr. Niwa says that there is another cardinally important factor in the Imperial Navy's complete victory in the battle. It is the calm determination of the Japanese soldier.

Mr. Niwa says that after the momentous battle was over, the Commander-in-Chief told him that before he faced the enemy, he had made up his mind to end his own life if he could not realize the thing he had in mind, the giving of an annihilating blow to the enemy naval forces in evidence in waters about the Solomons.

Mr. Niwa asserts that this feeling of the Commander-in-Chief was identically the feeling of the officers and men under him.

Determined to Die

On the eve of the battle which will be remembered for long, the officers of the ship on which he was, as Mr. Niwa saw, had daggers in their bosoms. It was their intention to die if their ship was lost.

As soon as they had made this determination, as Mr. Niwa found, they were as still as Fate. There was nothing about their conduct which betrayed in the slightest degree what they had got in their minds.

Up to the very moment when orders for a surprise attack were given by the Commander-in-Chief, the officers and men of the ship on which the novelist was, and all others in the squadron he believed, behaved as though they were not up to anything worth much.

Mr. Niwa's eye-witness account of the historic battle, full of significance to persons wondering why Japan is so strong, follows:

"Until I saw with my own eyes the destruction of the combined American and British naval forces in the First Battle off the Solomons, the thought had never occurred to me that the enemy was so easy to deal with as he was dealt with in the engagement.

"I have the profoundest respect for the Imperial Navy which managed to develop such powerful projectiles as sent the enemy vessels to the bottom one after another in the battle.

Vessels Easily Sunk

"I really wondered whether the enemy ships had not been made of wood or paper. On any other theory than that they were so made, I confess to my inability to explain the manner in which the enemy ships were sunk. An enemy ship was hit by two or three projectiles fired by us. In a breath it was a roaring furnace. The flames could not have spread so rapidly even if gasoline had been sprinkled over it.

"By the aid of my field glasses I could see officers and men running to and fro, as if possessed, on the burning deck.

"I am sure that the enemy was off his guard when we attacked. I do not mean that the enemy was at anchor and asleep.

"The enemy was moving slowly, very slowly. He was changing his position incessantly.

"It was while the enemy was in the midst of this maneuvering that we fell upon him. Presently we came too close to the enemy.

"In all probability the enemy had not thought of close fighting until he was closed in upon by us. Is it not the common sense of modern naval strategists that in a sea battle the opponents will try to destroy each other, taking care not to come to close quarters with each other.

Disregarded Accepted Rules

"In raiding the enemy ships in the Strait of Tulagi as they did, the Japanese utterly disregarded the accepted rules. The departure made by us was the end of the enemy. When he learned that a sea battle at close quarters is possible, it was too late.

"The battle off the Solomons may be compared with the Battle of Okehazama. In this battle Nobunaga took the field against Yoshimoto Imagawa. The men under Yoshimoto numbered 40,000. The strength of Nobunaga was less than 5,000 men. A great strategist, on a stormy night he ordered his men to raid the headquarters of his foe. The forces of Imagawa were taken aback. Nobunaga's men made short work of destroying their opponents.

"There is one point in which the battle off the Solomons differed from the Battle of Okehazama. The headquarters of the enemy was not understaffed. There was the enemy in full strength in the Strait of Tulagi.

"Under cover of darkness the Imperial Naval Forces raided the place where the enemy vessels were huddled together in an anchorage.

Most Daring Raid in History

"Is there any battle in the world's history of sea warfare which can stand by the battle off the Solomons? I think not. The battle, I am sure, was the most daring raid that has ever been carried out by a naval force.

"After the battle the Commander-in-Chief told me that he had made up his mind to end his own life if the plan for the night attack miscarried.

"None of us thought it possible to return home alive in event the night attack was a failure.

"On the eve of the attack the officers of the ship on which I was on duty had daggers in their bosoms. It was their intention to use these weapons against themselves if their ship was lost. But none of them said anything about the deadly weapons they were carrying, hidden from view.

"They were as quiet as though they had not been up to anything worth much, up to the very moment when they were ordered to go into action.

"I was playing chess with an officer when the orders for the attack were issued. He slowly rose from his seat, saying that he was extremely pleased with the result of the game thus far. He had been in the lead. There was nothing about his conduct which showed even remotely that he was going to take part in a sea battle which will adorn a brilliant page in the world's history of sea warfare.

Enemy Confused

"By then, the enemy ships seemed perplexed with the conduct of the Japanese airplanes. Just then a fierce squall started with terrific sound of thunder, but even the squall was not fierce enough to drive our planes away from the scene of the combat. Finally the enemy ships began weighing anchor in preparation for fleeing from the Japanese attack. The enemy apparently seemed to have expected a large scaled attack by the Japanese airplanes.

"Suddenly some flare bombs were flung down from the Japanese airplane when three enemy triplemasted warships were seen silhouetted in the flare. By then the Japanese squadron was pressing on the enemy ships. Before the enemy had fully realized the dangerous situation they were placed in, a British cruiser of the Australia class was torpedoed and the water shot up three times higher than the ship. As the water column disappeared, the British cruiser was entirely devoured by the high waters of the Pacific. Not a minute was lost before a salvo from one of our big guns had hit an A-class British cruiser of the Kent class. The enemy warship commenced firing at us but with no avail because a second hit by us had set it afire. Looking from far, the burning warship seemed as if sending forth a fire-ball from its bow. It gave me a vague fear. The enemy ship bravely kept up its fighting for a while, firing shot after shot which resembled white fire balls shooting out of a mass of red flames. It was pathetic to see a big ship struggling on a large death bed of water, anticipating its last breath, as if an animal writhing in its death agony. I was so touched by the pathetic scene that I felt almost short in breath. I not only witness the fate of the enemy with my eyes, but felt it deeply in my heart.

"'I was utterly amazed at the self-composed attitude of our captain. He would not give the command for shooting for such a long time that we felt we could not wait any longer,' remarked the artillery chief after the memorial battle was over. It is very common that the captain of a ship gives the order to shoot too soon before the artillery chief is even ready for the action. That night the captain waited for everything to be in readiness for shooting, and when once the command was given, all the guns roared in action without losing a minute. The first shot, hit the Kent-class, cruiser. The second and the third all hit straight on the side of the enemy ship. One by one their ships began burning while the Japanese ships continued sending broad-

(Continued on Page 2)

324 Million Mohammedans Face Problem of Building New Order

70 Millions Live in East Asia, 74 Millions in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, And 78 Millions in India

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, August 30.—Of the 324,000,000 Mohammedans in the world there are over 70,000,000 living in East Asia and compared with the 74,400,000 in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Albania together, and the 78,000,000 in India, the influence of the Mohammedans in East Asia is a power of world-wide importance. In China alone there are 35,000,000, and of this number 25,000,000 live in the northwest frontier districts; in the five provinces of Tsinhai (Koko Nor), Sinkiang, Ninghsia, Kansu and Shensi.

Because of the desperate necessity of keeping open the Northwest Route, after the Burma Road was sealed by the Japanese, the Chungking Regime has been bending every effort to bring the Muslims of this district into its camp. It sent Pa Tsung-hsi, chairman of the Peoples' Association to save China, who posses political power over the Muslims into the northwest district where he made important concessions to the chairmen of the five provincial governments.

The population of the five northwest provinces is made up of five races and they are controlled by Ma Hung-chieh and his brothers, forming what is called the Federation of Five Mas. They have a Mohammedan Army with a slogan demanding an equal standard for all and equality of races, and deter-

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH POLICE ROUND UP MORE INDIAN LEADERS

Uprising Growing in Ferocity As Nationalists Continue To Support Cause

R.A.F. ATTACKS HUR TRIBE

Defenseless Inhabitants of Jungle Districts Machine-Gunned, Houses Razed

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, August 30.—Continuing their anti-British movement, Indians on Sunday gathered to carry out a demonstration but were dispersed by British police, and several nationalist leaders were arrested, according to reports reaching here from Bombay. Demonstrations and parades were also attempted in Ahmedabad but were broken up by the police. In Madras Province demonstrations were held at several points by Indian students.

Violence Is Increasing
By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

LISBON, August 30.—British pressure and violence against the Indian people is increasing in brutality and violent clashes have occurred at various places in India. According to a London report reaching here, the Daily Mirror on Sunday reported as follows the opening of "mopping-up operations" against the Hur tribe:

"The British army has finally started a great drive to bring the Hur tribe under control, that is, mopping-up operations have been opened. The Royal Air Force has bombed and machine-gunned the jungle districts where these people live, burned down their dwellings and mercilessly cut down the fleeing inhabitants. Many of the captured inhabitants have been sentenced to death by court-martial."

Commanders Given Power
By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, August 30.—British commanders throughout India have been given the right to order the evacuation of several districts in case of emergency or when emergencies are expected, according to reports from New Delhi.

Nehru's House Searched
Domei

LISBON, August 30.—The House of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress, now interned, was searched without warning for four long hours yesterday night by British authorities, according to a Reuters dispatch from Allahabad.

The search, it was said, was undertaken at the order of the provincial chief justice based on national defense law.

The police confiscated many documents and books, among which were copies of the original draft of the All India Congress Commit-

(Continued on Page 2)

Iron Industry Study To Be Undertaken By House of Peers

For the purpose of making recommendations to the Government with regard to an increase in the production of iron, the Investigation Committee of the House of Peers decided during yesterday morning's meeting to send groups of its members on a tour of inspection of the iron industry, Domei reported.

The Investigation Committee will organize three inspection parties, each consisting of approximately 10 members, to be sent to the eastern and southern districts of Japan and also to the vicinity of Tokyo.

WORK OF DIPLOMATS LAUDED BY PREMIER

Ex-Envoys to U.S. Territories Hear Encouraging Address At Banquet

Premier General Hideki Tojo was host at a dinner party held at his official residence Monday in honor of Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, Ambassador Itaro Ishii, six Ministers to Latin-American countries and Financial Commissioner Tsutomu Nishiyama, all of whom have recently returned home aboard the exchange ships Asama Maru and Conte Verde from America by way of Lourenco Marques and Shonanko.

General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, and Rear-Admiral Keijun Oka, Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry also were invited. The host was assisted by all Cabinet Ministers and four chiefs of the Cabinet bureaus. Premier Tojo thanked Ambassador Nomura and all the other diplomatic envoys for their material and spiritual efforts connected with the war situation in the address which follows:

"You have all exerted arduous efforts diplomatically under the very complicated and delicate situation of the world during the period leading up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The United States, Britain and their affiliated countries, with which you dealt diplomatically, failed to understand Japan's true intention to construct Greater East Asia for the sincere purpose of contributing to world peace. Furthermore, these countries wilfully misinterpreted Japan's policy and under-estimated Japan's national strength in an attempt to satisfy their age-long ambition of world domination. Considering that these countries did not remedy their stubborn attitude in any way your irritation and hard efforts must have been very great.

"In spite of your strenuous endeavors, the insolent attitude of America and Britain induced Japan to stand up in arms against them. I thoroughly sympathize with you

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, September 1, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Present Position of World War

NICHI NICHI—The European War has entered its fourth year. As soon as Germany went to war, it told the world that it was quite ready for a war of any length whatsoever.

Britain laid plans for a three-year war. Probably it thought it could bring Germany to its knees in three years. But the war did not develop as hoped for by Britain.

The Soviet Union which entered the war on the side of Britain is in great difficulty. As for the question of establishing a second front in Europe, America and Britain are in the dark as to how to approach it.

An apparently small thing is often the cause of a major conflict. The Lukowkiao incident led to the China Affair and to the War of Greater East Asia. From the question of the Danzig Corridor the current European war arose. The shrewd observer, however, will see that both the War of Greater East Asia and the current European war are deep-rooted. The China Affair, forerunner of the War of Greater East Asia, was brought about by America and Britain which in league with Chungking sought to encircle Japan. A similar threat to Germany caused the latter country to rise in arms.

Japan in Greater East Asia and the Axis powers in the European war are driving their enemies before them. There is perfect unity between Japan and the Axis powers which are working for the same cause. In contrast, there is no unity between our enemies. Allies which are unable to unite are doomed to go down to better defeat.

Peculiar Nature of South

CHUGAI—That the Japanese Military Administration in Burma is respecting the national traits of Burma is a good policy. It is hoped that this policy is not only limited to Burma, but is being applied to all other quarters. Fundamentally, it will be better to recognize all peculiarities by taking into consideration the customs, manners and traditions of the localities concerned. If Burma has peculiarities of its

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VICTORY BY AXIS IS SEEN CERTAIN; ALLIES HARD HIT

Anniversary of Outbreak of European War Finds Position Of Germany Secure

VAST RESOURCES OBTAINED

Allied Powers Gravely Menaced With New Order Nations Driving From East and West

Three years have passed since that eventful day when Germany, hoping to establish a new order in Europe, startled a non-expectant world with her challenge to arms. During those years, the progress of the war has gone well for Germany and her allies. Her enemies have felt the sting of defeat more than once. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the common enemies of the Axis Powers have felt the mighty pressure of defeat closing in upon them from the East and the West.

To get a closer concept of the current international turmoil now disrupting Europe, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun Sunday rang up its correspondents in Berlin, Zurich, Rome, and Berlin, respectively, over the international radiophone. Highlights of the conversations received by Tokyo office run:

Berlin correspondent:—The war, now being waged by Germany, is unprecedented in that every bit of German power is staked in this warfare. Every German knows that the issue of the present war will ultimately be decided by the complete defeat of one of the two sides. There will be no half-way peace in this war.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, in his recent article, stated that the current war started in a dispute over Danzig and the Polish corridor, but that today there is no one in Germany who thinks that his country will cease hostilities should the original bones of contention be placed in the hands of Germany. The Propaganda Minister was outspoken in his declaration that this is a war for a rightful division of territories among various countries.

Zurich correspondent: The one remarkable thing in the present European hostilities, during its course of three years, is the radical change in tactics which Germany has undergone. The war, started as a contention between the "haves" and the "have-nots," was carried out in hasty succession by the German forces. The conquest of Poland, the occupation of Norway, the capitulation of the Netherlands, Belgium, and France were accomplished quickly and in stride. Against Soviet Russia, too, the Germans employed lightning attacks, up to the operations around Moscow last year.

This intense, speedy fighting suddenly stopped, apparently, on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Japan, at the start of this war, lost no time in capturing the natural resources of the South Sea regions, which were formerly in the possession of the Anglo-Saxon nations. With the capture of the resources, a new situation faced the Axis forces, for where they had formerly been faced with a problem of shortage in natural resources, they were now placed in position that called for no anxiety in that field.

The Germans now had no need of executing its present war at high speed. It was presumably under this consideration that the summertime drive of German forces on the Eastern Front was not directed against Moscow but turned far south toward the Caucasus.

Rome correspondent:—The Italians generally regard the present European hostilities as having three stages: first, the period from the start of the war up to the end of 1940 the destruction of all old orders on the continent; second, the period ending in 1941 the establishment of a constructive groundwork to replace the destroyed orders; and third, the period covering the present until the end—the period in which various plans are to be introduced to consolidate a self-supply system for Europe by utilizing to the full all natural resources found on the continent and its vicinity.

The Caucasus is said to hold more than 20,000,000 tons of oil. These oil deposits, added to the 12,000,000 tons of oil said to be found elsewhere in Europe, will amount to one-third the world's total production of oil.

Wheat is produced in abundance along the coasts of the Black Sea,

(Continued on Page 2)

NAZIS PIERCE DEFENSE LINES OF STALINGRAD

Three Envoys Repair To Imperial Palace To Register in Court

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Mr. Hachiro Arita and Mr. Ryutaro Nagai, who will shortly proceed to China as special envoys of Japan to return the courtesy shown to Japan by the National Government at Nanking, repaired to the Imperial Palace yesterday morning and registered their names in the Court book in expression of gratitude for their new appoinment, it was learned, Domei reported.

ARMY UNITS ADJUST LINES IN CHEKIANG

Great Difficulties Overcome in Brilliant Campaign Through Central China

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

NANKING, August 30.—The Imperial Army Forces which have brought the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign to a successful conclusion are now adjusting their lines.

The campaign just concluded is memorable for two reasons. In the first place, the Japanese were successful in overcoming great difficulties, the greatest of which arose, from the lay of the territory in which they operated. In the second place, they took full advantage of the weaknesses betrayed by the enemy.

Geographically, the Japanese were at a great disadvantage. In Chekiang Province there were overflowing rivers, which greatly hampered their operations. Adding to their difficulties were high mountains which had to be negotiated by them in the course of their operations.

In Kiangsi Province there were extensive marsh lands. Large rivers by which the province is traversed presented another problem to the Japanese. However, the mountains of Chekiang Province were helpful to the Japanese in the latter stages of the campaign as they stood in the way of the retreating enemy. This is one reason why the Japanese could easily destroy the enemy forces.

In Kiangsi Province the rivers and bogs, although they presented a problem to the Japanese in the early part of the campaign, came to take the nature of a boom to them when it came to the enlisting of the cooperation of naval forces.

From the outset of the campaign there was no question of provisioning the troops. For a month and a half the troops were without fresh supplies of necessary goods. The situation was solved by getting the troops to subsist on what was found in the areas where they were operating.

The Army Air Force was employed in sending materials for repair and medical supplies to the land units. It not infrequently happened that planes were arranged to take the wounded to hospitals.

During the campaign methods of treating the wounded were greatly developed by the Army physicians.

Th tactical mistakes made by the enemy were one important factor in his defeat. He proceeded on the assumption that the Japanese would not advance beyond Kinhwa. He was dismayed when he found that the Japanese operations were on a far greater scale that he had imagined. When Chuchow was in danger, Chiang Kai-shek ordered the commander of the forces defending the strategic city to hold it at all cost. By the time, however, the defenders of the city had lost all stomach for fighting.

The fall of Chuchow demonstrated to the world that Chungking has no chance of arresting the advance of Japanese forces into the interior.

Yang Heads Training Corps

C.P.S.

HANKOW, August 29.—General Yang Kuei-I, chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government and concurrently Chief of Staff of the Wuhan Office of the Chairman of the Military Commission, has been trusted with the duties of Director of the Military Training Corps.

Soviets Desperately Search for Resources In the Urals

SEEK OIL DEPOSITS

German Infantry Divisions and Panzer Units Penetrate Soviet Defenses

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, August 30.—Protected by fleets of powerful aircraft, German infantry divisions and Panzer units have penetrated the Soviet defenses of Stalingrad, according to an announcement made by the German High Command.

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, August 30.—Having already lost, or being in danger of losing, the Ukraine, the Don River Basin, and the Caucasus, its most important agricultural, industrial, and mining districts, Soviet authorities are desperately investigating the natural resources in the Urals and in the central Volga areas. According to reports to the 'Moscow News', ore rich in iron and aluminum have been discovered by Ural officials, and members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences are conducting a search for oil deposits along the Ural River.

Thus, from the point of view of resources, the Ural and central Volga areas are increasing in importance.

The actors of the 'Moscow Company' who were performing in Sarratoff (?) (350 kilometers north of Stalingrad) after their evacuation of Moscow last year have now moved to the Ural district, and are now playing before audiences of that district.

Flank Attacks Repulsed
Domei

LISBON, August 30.—Flank attacks by the Soviet forces defending Stalingrad against vanguards of the Nazi legions were revealed to have been completely nullified by devastating attacks carried out by German Messerschmidts and Heinkels, according to a report received here.

The report disclosed that when German forces, in close collaboration with the Rumanian units, drove a wedge into the outer defenses of the city, Soviet re-inforcements launched counter-attacks on the flanks, only to be repulsed by the German air units.

Meanwhile, observers commenting on the fighting in the above sector declared that Marshal Simeon Timoshenko must defend Stalingrad by all means, since the city constitutes the heart of the Volga region. For the same reason, these observers said, Marshal Fedor von Bock, the German commander, is staking everything on taking the city.

Stalingrad Gravely Threatened
Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 30.—Another critical week is predicted for Stalingrad by Paul Winterton, correspondent of the London News Chronicle, reporting from the German-Soviet front today.

Stalingrad barely passed through the crisis this week, the report asserted, but in the face of the increasing fury of the German attacks the beleaguered Soviet city stands face to face with a grave situation.

According to the dispatch, heavy German tanks are continuously bearing down upon the Red positions in Stalingrad from their bases on both sides of the Don River.

No Changes, Say Soviets
Domei

MOSCOW, August 31.—No serious changes were seen yesterday in the Russian war situation, according to a communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau last night.

On the western front, the announcement said, Soviet forces engaged in fierce fighting along the southwestern banks of the Volga river.

Southwest of Stalingrad, Soviet forces engaged in heavy combat with German infantry and tank units, added the communique.

The Soviet communique also stated that Soviet troops in the sector

(Continued on Page 2)

DARK FUTURE SEEN BY BRITISH PAPERS

Pessimistic Editorials Urge People to Prepare for Worst In Coming Year

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 30.—With the third anniversary of the hostilities between Germany and Britain only two days away, newspapers in England editorially reviewing the situation today predicted a dark future and called on the people to steel themselves for further trials.

Typical of the Sunday editorials appearing today, the Sunday Dispatch declared that the coming year will determine the future course of the war. While the threat against India and Alexandria grows greater each day instead of diminishing, Germany is strengthening its industrial organization and turning out submarines in increasing numbers, the paper said. The Germans are even preparing for an assault on the British Isles, the paper warned.

Declaring that now is the time when the fate of the British Empire will be decided, the Sunday Express stated that the crisis facing the British is not only grave but clear to everyone. The time has come again, the paper said, for the British to call on Divine aid to see them through the crisis. Meanwhile, the Sunday Observer went a step further and asserted that the coming year will be the most decisive yet to be seen in the history of the world.

British Police Round Up More Indian Leaders

(Continued From Page 1)

tee's and the Working Committee's resolution, the report concluded.

Planes Bomb Indians

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—Harassed by the never-ending agitations of Indian Nationalists, the British authorities now have resorted to the bombing and machine-gunning of innocent Indians, according to reports received here today.

Dispatches from Bombay carried by the Daily Mirror revealed that unarmed innocent natives of the Hur Tribe have been bombed and machine-gunned by British warplanes.

According to the report, British air units, on the pretext of carrying out "mopping up" operations along the northwestern border of India, have carried out severe bombing and strafing raids on native villages in the jungles.

Anti-British Sentiment Mounting

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—Mounting anti-British sentiment among the Indians is seen in reports of rampant demonstrations against the British authorities throughout India, according to a Reuters dispatch from Bombay today.

In Bombay, the police force checked and arrested a group of Indians attempting a demonstration when they gathered at a certain point in the city.

A similar case was reported in Ahmadabad, while in Madras Province clashes between Indian students and the police occurred in three places which resulted in a large number of casualties on both sides, the report said.

Martial law was proclaimed in Orissa Province, the dispatch said.

Prompt Independence Favored

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—The general trend of today's session in New Delhi of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha Party was in favor of an immediate independence for India, a Reuters dispatch from New Delhi reported.

At the same time it became clear that the party desires the establishment of a National Government represented by each party and with federal power.

The party has created a sub-committee to map out a draft resolution in this connection which is expected to be presented to the Government-General of India after obtaining the approval of the Working Committee, the dispatch stated.

Savarkar Remains in Office

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—President Savarkar of the Hindu Mahasabha Party, who recently tendered his resignation because of ill health, today decided to remain in office following a meeting of the party's executive committee which unanimously adopted a resolution to reject his resignation, according to a dispatch from New Delhi.

Movement Spreading to South

Despite optimistic announcements by the British concerning the anti-British movement in India, the theater of anti-British uprisings is fast spreading from the northeastern part of India to the southern sectors, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Bangkok.

About 300 Indians on Saturday, August 29, started a patriotic demonstration at Ramnad in the southern part of Madras Province, reported the Yomiuri-Hochi, adding that the Indian nationalists burned down two railway stations, the central post office and other Government establishments in Ramnad.

In view of the fact that the Mysore district, where the military bases and famous munitions factories are located, is involved, the extension of the anti-British movement to the south constitutes a grave problem to the British authorities, the Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch said.

Honored by Germany

Mr. Mankichi Koibuchi of the Kanagawa-Kencho receiving a German badge from Dr. Heinrich Seelheim, German Consul-General in Yokohama.

Official of Kanagawa Kencho Conferred German Decoration for Promoting Ties

Mankichi Koibuchi, Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, was publicly recognized by Dr. Heinrich Seelheim, German Consul-General in Yokohama, at the presentation ceremony of the Verdienstkreuz III. Stufe des Ordens vom Deutschen Alder held at the Consulate-General in Yokohama last week.

At the ceremony the German Consul-General expressed great pleasure in delivering the badge to Mr. Koibuchi in recognition of his services toward friendly relations between the prefectural authorities and the members of the Consulate-General as well as the German community.

Mr. Koibuchi responded enthusiastically, and expressed his thanks for the honor accorded him. He said:

"It will always be an inspiration to work for the cause of this continued friendship in whatever way open to me, and to live worthily of this great honor. I wish to express to you and to the entire German community in Kanagawa Prefecture my heartfelt thanks for the kind assistance accorded me and to which I feel I owe this recognition in a very great measure.

"I also desire to thank through you His Excellency General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador, for the great honor which has been bestowed upon me by His Excellency der Fuehrer und Reichskanzler. Heil Hitler!"

Mr. Koibuchi is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and he has been at the Kanagawa-Kencho for 25 years in charge of foreign affairs, serving under 15 Governors. His long experience and faithful services in the Kanagawa-Kencho in Yokohama have made him well known to most of the foreign residents.

World's Mohammedans Big Issue of Future

(Continued From Page 1)

minedly prevent any encroachment into their territory by Chungking or communist forces.

In Tsinghai there is what is called a Tsinghai Monroe Doctrine, and Sinkiang, through a secret agreement made between its leader and the Soviets, had almost become a part of the Soviet Union, so that Chungking, which heretofore had depended almost exclusively on the Three Peoples Principle for its arguments, had to give in to the Mohammedans military and political demands.

To Chungking it is extremely necessary to maintain the Northwest Route, and for this reason it has sent numerous officials and troops into this district. Such interference and unwelcome attention have invited the ire of the fiery inhabitants and, with the progress of the world-wide war, open clashes are considered near.

It is even possible to foresee an absolute break between Chungking and the Muslims should the present German-Soviet hostilities enter a decisive stage and should the Axis Forces conclude successfully their campaign in Egypt. There are already evidences of dissatisfaction against Chungking in the communist camp which holds that Chungking should stop depending upon America and Britain and that everything should be done in order to lead the Soviets to victory.

Thus the construction of a New World Order has become a direct problem to the 324,000,000 Mohammedans of the world, and in the northwestern districts of China Chungking rules in name only and preparations have begun to organize its religious and racial forces for the world order to come. In the communist camp too doctrinal debates have been replaced by practical movements for larger crops and the organization of farmers, and only Chungking continues on its weary and futile way of anti-Japanism, an outcast of East Asia.

Work of Diplomats Lauded by Premier

(Continued From Page 1)

over the predicament in which you were placed for having left many other compatriots behind you. The Government will continue to render its greatest efforts to deal with the remaining Japanese on the spot.

"Needless to add, real warfare is yet to come. To know the enemy and to know ourselves are essential to war victory. As you are conversant with American Continents, your services will be invaluable for Japan in carrying the war to a successful finish."

Ambassador Nomura left Tokyo Station last night for the Kansai to worship at the Ise Grand Shrines, Kashihara Shrine, Unebi Mausoleum and Momoyama Mausolea. Later, he will visit Wakayama, his home city.

Victory by Axis Is Seen Certain Allies Hard Hit

(Continued From Page 1)

while a vast amount of cotton is raised in Egypt and Sudan. The Italians believe that it is the object of the present stage of the European hostilities to cultivate properly these resources.

Lisbon correspondent:—The present hostilities, during their three years' course, have undergone changes not only in the scale of fighting, but in the psychology of those who are fighting the war. Both Germany and Britain formerly believed in the ultimate defeat of the other. This psychology gradually changed, until now, each side is seriously planning for their final victory at all costs.

In this connection, the United States is apparently now passing through the stage which Britain has already passed. This is the reason the Americans are not as united in their efforts they should be. On the other hand, this disunity is also greatly due to their traditional optimism, which cannot be easily driven out.

Stockholm correspondent:—At the time of the first European War, the third year of hostilities saw the rapid disintegration along the home front of the German Empire. A quarrel arose between the German Government and military authorities while the general public in that country assumed an indifferent attitude to their disputes. These circumstances finally led the country into defeat and dishonorable compromise.

Now, with the passage of three years since the commencement of the present hostilities, the domestic conditions in Germany are totally different from what they were in the past Great War. Beside an internal unity, externally the German forces are making terrific onslaughts on all fronts.

The Germans possess enough resources to back up their fronts.

With large expanses of rich land under their control, the successful German operations last year in Ukraine brought large tracts of farm lands into their possession, while their Caucasian campaigns, which are now underway, will soon place the oilfields in the neighborhood in their possession.

VIVID STORY TOLD OF NAVAL VICTORY

(Continued From Page 1)

side after broadside. The enemy ships which were completely surrounded by the Japanese squadron lost cooperation and each ship commenced its counter-attacking at its random.

"In night operations, close cooperation for the centralization of power is indispensable, while the number of ships do not make much difference in conducting the operation successfully. The success of night operations is nothing other than the result of fierce training at ordinary times. The naval training in night combats has been faithfully carried on by the Imperial Navy through years and years. The encouraging words were addressed to the officers and soldiers by their commander just before starting out on the night operation in the Battle off the Solomons were as follows: 'Sure of victory in the night operation, which is a traditional strategy of the Imperial Navy, we are going forth on a night attack. Every member is earnestly requested to be calm and cool and to do this utmost in his own post.' Those words sounded solemn and sure of victory as if symbolizing the victory of the Battle off the Solomons.

Magnificent Spectacle

"In the night operation, every advantage seemed on our side. Exactly at 11.40 p.m. the curtain was drawn for the scene of the memorable battle. For the first thirty minutes not a single shell hit the ship I was aboard. The enemy seemed to be shooting at a too high an altitude and consequently all its firing swept over our ship, vainly causing the water to rise up high here and there. The sight of night operations is so magnificent and beautiful that words can hardly explain it, with red, blue and white flame and sparks mingling with one another in the air and reflecting on the water as if suddenly it were strewn with flowers of various hues. It looked like a dream land suddenly flashed in the darkness of the night.

"In the meantime the enemy started firing from machine-guns, shooting out some flare bombs while seven or eight fire balls flew over our heads making forms of parabolas which were quickly followed by shells. I was almost dumbfounded at the beauty of the scenery. If it were a real dream land, I would have caught the flare bombs in my gloved hands, because they were tinted in a light red color which reminded me of a piece of cake. All the bombs and flare bombs were colored in soft transparent colors and it was hardly imaginable that they were imbued with power of destruction. The enemy ships fired projectile after projectile in vain, till they were sent down to the bottom of the water by our shells, one after another.

Warning Is Given

"Short shot! Short Shot!" Someone shouted from the bridge giving warning of the sudden danger. An enemy cruiser had approached to an unexpected proximity. This, too, instantly became a ball of fire. The enemy broke its fleet formation. One of the enemy cruisers tried to cut across our formation, but this, too, was caugh, and went down in flames. They were weak beyond words.

"We all held our breaths when a San Francisco type American cruiser suddenly re-pointed its prow and plowed its way toward us. With its aft enveloped in flames, the ship was valiantly plunging toward us. What a magnificent sight! For the first time I realized the imminent danger that threatened me. Half paralyzed the San Francisco type was spitting fire from its fore embrasure in the last desperate resistance.

"Because of that A-type cruiser I was wounded. My left arm was hit by one of the fragments from the three shots that struck the bridge. My body was covered with countless wounds and my face and heatproof suit stained to a bright yellow. Many of the men had fallen. The collar of my heatproof suit was stained with blood and my hat was spotted too.

"Damn the shot". This was my feeling. The note in my right hand was smeared with blood. However, that was the enemy's last struggle. The bridge was right in front. It was blown off and the San Francisco type cruiser reared up its prow, stood, upright and then slipped into the sea. The detestable enemy had been sunk.

Tumult of Excitement

"A tumult of excitement rose within our ship, but the sunken cruiser was soon forgotten as we turned about in search of another prey. There was no moment of relaxation, not a moment to indulge in the pleasures, joys and fears of the uninitiated. After a while I realized that I was alone and unable to stand it any longer. I went down to the officers' room, where the doctor attended to my left arm. The flesh had been gored away in two places on my right arm also. The doctor handed me a piece of gauze soaked in alcohol saying, "Wipe your face. It's a terrible color." As I wiped my face, from forehead to cheek, the awful color, on the gauze from the mixture of sweat, blood and the bomb so surprised me that I wiped my nose. The wounds ached painfully. In rubbing my neck, I felt a swelling as big as a copper sen on the back of my neck. I learned then that bomb fragments caused such swellings.

"The sound of firing ceased after I came down to the officers' quarters. Our fleet was making a striking withdrawal. Not one enemy ship was following us. Eight A-type cruisers and 6 torpedo destroyers, instantly sunk, 2 destroyers damaged beyond repair, all this achieved with our ship in the condition of "At your posts". No disorder on the ship from the ordinary, except for taking care of the wounded. The chief paymaster's voice was light and gay as he said, "We're distributing cider to all the men. Bring them out immediately." The officers' quarters and the medical room were cleared out and the men came in one by one.

"Congratulations."

"Thanks."

"Congratulations."

"Congratulations."

"Satisfaction and joy lighted the faces of the chief gunner and the chief engineer. The chief torpedo officer modestly showed his joy in being the first to put the coup de grace on an enemy cruiser. The chief navigator also made his appearance. The principal medical officer was the only one busy. Two staff members of Headquarters also joined the group and started to make out reports of the battle for Imperial Headquarters.

"Leaning against the long sofa I withstood my pains. I watched the results of tonight's battle which were being written on the blackboard in the officers' quarters. I thought of how the chief gunner must be feeling after he had struck to his heart's content.

"As I watched the white words on the black-board some fifteen or so feet away, I came under the illusion that I was sinking-down, down, down. I was tired physically and mentally. I could not keep from yawning. Probably because strength was oozing out of me, physically I was still possessed with a fresh and strong astonishment. I could not fully comprehend the results of this unique, probably never-to-be-repeated, night battle of the sea. Even now I am honestly astounded at our peerless Navy."

Arts and Crafts Exhibition of East Asia Opens for Fifteen Days at Ueno Museum

A 15-day exhibit of the arts and crafts of the various peoples of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be opened at the Ueno Art Museum today to widen the Japanese public's knowledge of the manners and customs and national characteristics of the countries of East Asia, Domei reported yesterday.

Among the articles of display will be more than 100 Japanese and western style paintings by 100 of Japan's leading artists, while several by an instructor of the Thai Art Academy will also be shown. Incidentally, the paintings by the Thai artist are the only ones on display by a foreign painter.

Sculptures, earthernware, textiles, household goods, copperware, arms, dolls and other examples of the folk craft of India, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, the East Indies, the Philippines and South China numbering more than 1,300 items will be shown.

Among the ancient arts of the people of the South, earthenware dating back more than 2,500 years, which was discovered in the Celebes, and Indian miniatures will be on display.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

own, Malaya, the Philippines and East Indies also have them. Japan has already garnered much experience in its administration of Taiwan and Chosen. This valuable experience should be fully utilized in connection with the administration over the Southern Regions.

Military administration is quite pertinent at a time when the war is in full swing. Military authorities will be able to leave no stone unturned in carrying out administration when they acquire the services of those who have many years' experience in civil administration and appoint them civil administrators. Respect for peculiarities in the Southern Regions by military authorities is a pre-eminent viewpoint which will finally win the hearts of the people. No administration can realize satisfactory results without winning the hearts of the people.

War and Earthquake

MIYAKO—Nineteen years ago today, Japan underwent the trials of a tremendous catastrophe. Today Japan is waging a war against threats to her existence. The challenge of nature and the challenge of man, both are tests put to us by heaven. Just as natural disasters are unavoidable, so are wars inevitable in the pursuit of existence. A challenge against a rightful existence is an evil and a battle of self-defense is one of righteousness. The Japanese race, which has ever surmounted hardships and suffering resulting from natural calamities, can be depended upon to fight and beat down the evil forces which challenge its righteous existence.

Permanent peace, as Leibniz said, exists only as writing on tombstones. Natural disasters and war are tests through which mankind must pass. The fight against natural disasters is a passive thing, but war is an active manifestation of the will to exist. A war of self-defense is passive, and a war to build a new order, to wipe out the faults of an old one, is active. Even Grotius, advocate of world peace, considered righteous a war of defense. And our war waged against America and Britain is both a war of defense and an active struggle to remedy the faults of the old order and to build a new one.

The earthquake of 1923 took a huge toll in life and property. But that was overcome; it took only a few years to rebuild a bigger and better city. The present war is not something unplanned as an earthquake; there are minds behind the intention to destroy, to shatter. But the battle too is a bigger one, one of higher ideals. It will take much, spiritually and materially, to bring about the construction of a new order. But we can do it, and will.

BOSNIA BANDITS WIPED OUT

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—Mopping up operations last week by German and Croat troops in western Bosnia have proven successful, the German News Agency learned from military sources today.

During the operations against bandits, who had escaped into the mountain regions of the Save River, 983 bandits were captured and over 100 dead were left behind.

Music Party Returns

Having fulfilled their mission, 137 students and staff members of the Tokyo School of Music returned to Tokyo at 7:35 p.m., Sunday, from Manchoukuo, reports Domei.

The party had been detailed to Manchoukuo as the Musical Mission of Japan in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Manchoukuoan Empire.

NAZIS PENETRATE RUSSIAN DEFENSES

(Continued From Page 1)

northeast of Kotelnikovsk are engaged in defensive operations, while a fierce encounter took place in the sector south of Krasnodar.

Stalingrad in Flames

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—Stalingrad, vital Soviet stronghold on the Volga, is now in flames as the result of the poundings at the hands of the Luftwaffe, according to press dispatches from Moscow reaching here today.

Countless heavy-caliber and incendiary bombs have been rained on Stalingrad by the German air forces which have been maintaining a continuous attack on the city since the drive on Stalingrad was begun. According to reports, many important Soviet military objectives have been destroyed.

Tremendous damage, the U.P. report added, has been done to the industrial sections of the city. It was recalled that many of the Soviet Union's heavy industries, including tank manufacturing plants, are situated in Stalingrad.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Government's official organ the Izvestia revealed that Soviet reinforcements are being rushed to the front through the burning city. The Izvestia further reported that the police and civilian defense corps in Stalingrad are fighting the fires.

Soviets Raid Germany

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—Flying at a high altitude, several Soviet bombers last night dropped bombs at random over northwestern Germany, only causing minor damages, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, on the Egyptian Front, the announcement said, 12 British planes were shot down yesterday by combined Axis planes and anti-aircraft batteries.

Operating over the Mediterranean, German bombers sighted and sank a British submarine to the south of the island of Corfu.

Claims Helsinki Bombed

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—Soviet bombers attacked Helsinki for seven long hours last night, according to a London dispatch received here today.

Sixty-five bombers participated in the raid, causing numerous fires to break out within the city.

Old Fapi Withdrawn

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 28.—The total amount of the old notes in the Kashing area, estimated at around $2,000,000 will be withdrawn by the Ministry of Finance through the cooperation of the Kashing office of the Central Reserve Bank of China and the Kashing branch of the China Cooperative Society, official quarters here revealed.

ATHLETIC CONTEST SCHEDULED IN JAVA

5,000 Young Men and Women To Participate in 5-Day Meet at Batavia

Domei

BATAVIA, August 30.—In order to improve further the health of the youths of Java Island, the city of Batavia has decided to hold an all-Java youths' athletic meet for five days beginning September 5. The meet will be under the direction of the Japanese Military Administrative Headquarters in Java, and will employ all playgrounds in the city.

With Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in Java, as the honorary president of the function, approximately 5,000 young men and young women from the age of 16 to 23 years, selected from various provinces and cities of the island, will participate in the athletic meet.

At the opening ceremony Lieutenant-General Imamura will give an opening address. Following his opening address, the tournaments will begin with football matches between teams of various provinces and cities.

Japanese-style wrestling is rousing much interest among the general public as the different teams have been coached by the Japanese soldiers. A championship cup will be presented to the winning team by Lieutenant-General Imamura. Other events include bicycle racing, basketball matches tennis and swimming events.

An atmosphere of gaiety is permeating the entire island, as the inhabitants were never before, under the Dutch rule, given such an opportunity for common enjoyment and self-expression.

Special conveniences will be extended to the participants of the athletic meet by the administrative authorities, such as the privilege of travelling to Batavia free of charge.

AXIS COOPERATION ASKED

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 28.—The Ministry of Industry has dispatched a number of staff-members to investigate separately the industrial plants in the three provinces, Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei, and in the two municipalities, Shanghai and Nanking.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested the German and Italian Embassies to cooperate in the investigations.

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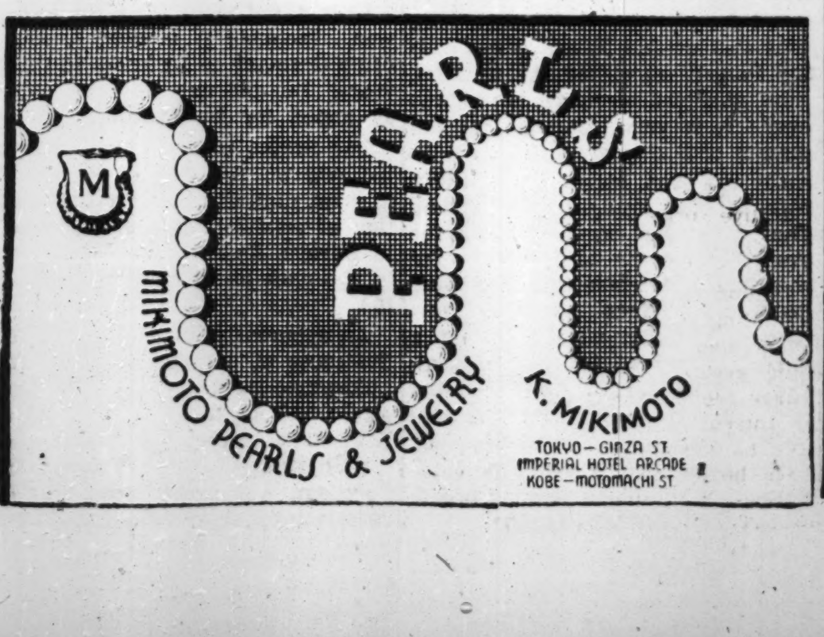

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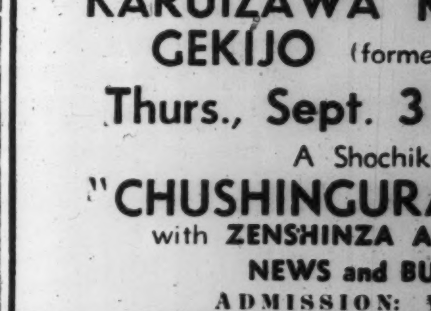

AN EVENING WITH TALKIES at
KARUIZAWA KOKUSAI EIGA GEKIJO (former Karuizawa Kaikan)
Thurs., Sept. 3 Matinee: 3.30 p.m. Soiree: 7:15 p.m.
A Shochiku Picture
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NEWS and BUNKA Picture
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MEIJI SHRINE MEET BROUGHT TO CLOSE

1,600 Athletes Engaged in Heated Competition—Miss Hatano Sets New Record

The summer games of the 13th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet, comprising swimming and aquatic events, were brought to a close Sunday amid a steady drizzle at the Meiji Shrine swimming pool and the Yokohama marine training grounds.

With representatives of youths corps, secondary schools, industrial workers and instructors of primary schools from prefectures throughout the country, and delegates from Taiwan, Manchoukuo, Chosen and North China participating, the national meet saw 1,600 athletes engage in heated competition for three days.

On Sunday, the swimming event was highlighted by a new national record in the women's 200-meter free style. Miss Fumiko Hatano of the Fourth Prefectural Girl's Middle School, Tokyo, set the standard when she negotiated the distance in 2 minutes 40.2 seconds, clipping 1.8 seconds off her former record of 2 minutes 42 seconds which she set in the National championship last month. Miss Hatano also copped the 100-meter free style to establish herself as the outstanding individual star of the meet.

Secondary School Record

Shuichi Murayama, 18 year old school boy from Wakayama Prefecture, on Saturday, swam to a national record for secondary schools in the 800-meter free style final. He was clocked at 10 minutes 10.8 seconds. The time clipped a full 2 seconds off the former record of 10:10.8 set by Kuso Kitamura, 1932 Olympic Champion at the same pool eight years ago.

Out at he Yokohama marine training grounds, some 600 athletes completed three days of competition in yachting, sailing, cutter and middle distance swimming events. Braving rough seas on Sunday, the aquatic events were brought to a close with a solemn closing ceremony late Sunday afternoon.

Final tabulation of the swimming events resulted in the following prefectual champions:

Men's secondary schools—Won by Wakayama prefecture 31 points; second Shizuoka 30 points; third Aichi 24 points; fourth Kochi 16 points; fifth Oita 11 points and sixth Hokkaido 9 points.

Youth corps—Won by Shiga 33 points; second Hyogo 31 points; third Okayama 21 points; fourth Shizuoka 19 points; fifth Hiroshima 13 points; and sixth Osaka 11 points.

Women's secondary schools—Won by Tokyo 40 points; second Hiroshima 31 points; third Taiwan 15 points; fourth Aichi 13 points; fifth Kyoto 12 points and sixth Kochi 8 points.

Industrial workers—Won by Fukuoka 28 points; second Manchoukuo 26 points; third Osaka 16 points; fourth Hyogo 15 points; fifth Kochi 8 points and sixth Shizuoka, Hiroshima and Ibaragi 6 points.

Instructors of primary schools—Won by Yamaguchi 28 points; second Osaka 24 points; Hyogo and Shizuoka 12 points; fifth Tokyo, Aichi and Niigata.

Summaries of Finals

400-meter free style, men's secondary schools—Won by Murayama (Wakayama Prefecture). Time—4:52.

300-meter medley race, men's secondary schools—Won by Aichi Prefecture. Time—3:35.8.

100-meter back stroke, men's secondary schools—Won by Fujii (Shizuoka Prefecture). Time—1:13.4.

100-meter free style, instructors primary schools—Won by Hashimoto (Aichi Prefecture). Time—1:05.

100-meter back stroke, instructors primary schools—Won by Miura (Yamaguchi Prefecture). Time—1:16.

200-meter breast stroke, men's secondary school—Won by Suzuki (Aichi Prefecture). Time—2:48.8.

100-meter breast stroke, instructors primary schools—Won by Muramoto (Yamaguchi Prefecture). Time—1:24.8.

100-meter free style, men's secondary schools—Won by Ito (Aichi Prefecture). Time—1:02.6.

800-meter relay race, men's secondary schools—Won by Wakayama Prefecture. Time—9:36.6.

200-meter relay race, instructors of primary schools—Won by Osaka City. Time—1:56.8.

300-meter medley relay, industrial workers—Won by Fukuoka Prefecture. Time—3:36.6.

400-meter free style, industrial workers—Won by Ikenabe (Fukuoka Prefecture). Time—5:2.4.

200-meter breast stroke, industrial workers—Won by Ishihara (Kochi Prefecture). Time—2:58.0.

100-meter back stroke, industrial workers—Won by Kurosa (Fukuoka Prefecture). Time—1:12.8.

100-meter free style, industrial workers—Won by Shihara (Manchoukuo). Time—1:3.0.

200-meter relay, industrial workers—Won by Manchoukuo. Time—1:50.2.

Women's Secondary Schools

300-meter medley race—Won by Tokyo Time—4:16.0.

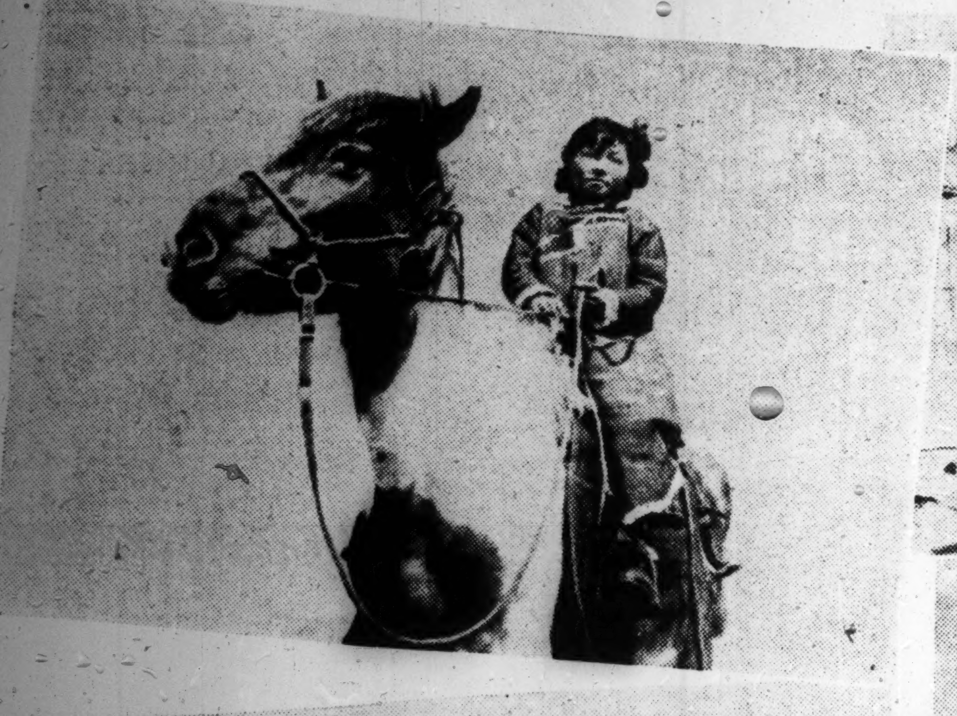
200-meter free style—Won by Miss Hatano. Time—2:40.4 (New Japan record).

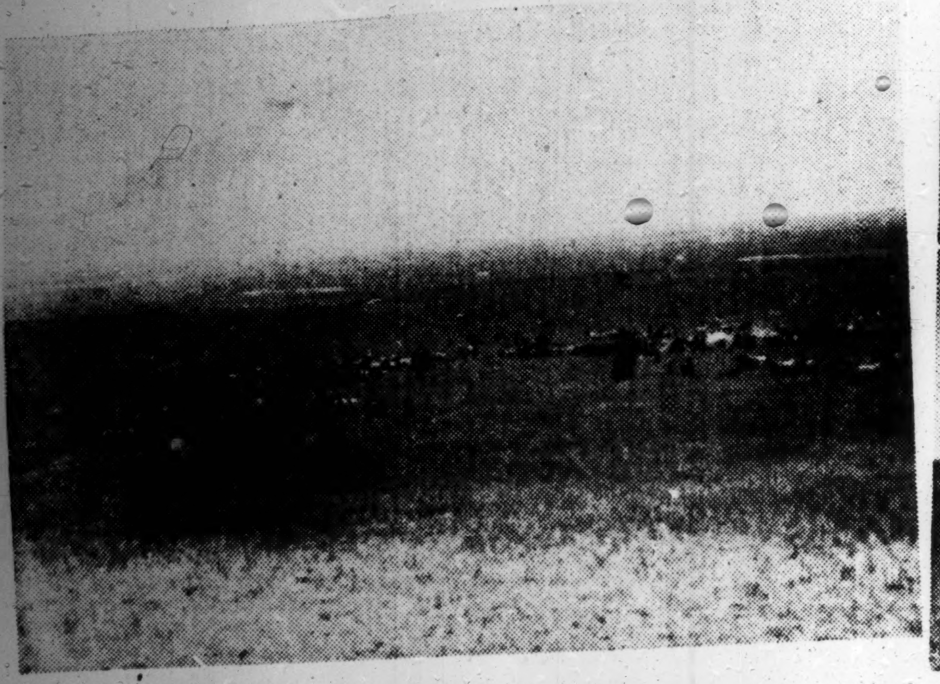
200-meter breast stroke—Won by Miss Nagata (Hiroshima Prefecture). Time—3:18.8.

100 meter back stroke—Won by Miss Asai (Tokyo). Time—1:26.2.

100-meter free style—Won by Miss Hatano (Tokyo) Time—1:14.2.

Glimpses Into the Life as Led on the Vast Plains of Mongolia





Agriculture plays an important role in Mongolia as is evident in the stress laid upon it in the Five-Year Development Plan, which went into operation from the beginning of this year. Shown above is a collection of photographs depicting one phase of Mongolia's agricultural life. Top, from left to right: A Mongol girl astride a horse—Typical dwelling houses of the Mongol herdsmen—A Mongol girl collecting drinking water. Center photo: A herdsman at work. Bottom, from left to right: A representative Mongol Camp—Two Mongol youths learn to tend cattle like father—A group of White Russian girls pose for the cameraman.

TOKYUSHA WILL EXHIBIT MURAL PAINTINGS ON WAR

Works to Be Shown at Takashimaya Department Store From September 3

Backed by Army and Navy authorities and the Board of Information, the Tokyusha, headed by the noted painter Insho Domoto, will hold an exhibition of mural paintings depicting the War of Greater East Asia for one week starting September 3 at the Takashimaya Department Store, Nihonbashi.

Twelve paintings to be exhibited are products of Insho Domoto and 64 other artists, who have dexterously depicted airplanes, tanks, fieldguns and landing forces in action as well as women on the home front.

The paintings "Rattling of Wheels" and "Hearty Send-off," which are said to be grand in conception, have been commended by the Board of Information, it is reported.

After the exhibition, the paintings titled "A Unit at Dawn," "Air Hero" and "Victory Dance of Wild Eagles" will be presented to the Navy, "Rattling of Wheels" to the Board of Information, and other works to the Army.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:45 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for Workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10 a.m.

Tuesday

—Morning—

6:30 Talk; "The Japanese and the Construction of Greater East Asia," by Kazue Kuwashima of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Recital of Patriotic Poem.
7:00 Time; News; Orchestra: "Symphony No. 8" (Beethoven).
7:50 Radio Exercise for Schools.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour.

—Afternoon—

12:30 Japan Broadcasting Wind Music Band: March "Oh! Z Flag" (Y. Eguchi). Opera "Merry Widow" Waltz (Lehar), Suite "Chosen Sketches" (I. Hattori) and March "Bravery" (Ratan).
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News.
6:30 Broadcast from Changchiakow (Kalgan): Lecture and Mongolian Music.
7:30 Evening Talk; National Chorus.
8:00 Story Telling: "The Son" (T. Hamamoto) by Musei Tokugawa.
9:00 News; Talk; Nagoya Broadcasting Orchestra: Waltz "Tales from the Vienna Woods" (J. Strauss) and Waltz "The School-girl."
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

AUTONOMOUS REGIME FETES THIRD ANNIVERSARY

Tremendous Strides Made in Political And Economic Fields

The Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia at Kalgan has taken tremendous steps forward, politically and economically, as well as in the harmonization of the various races, since its inauguration three years ago, according to a Nichi Nichi correspondent at Kalgan.

The third anniversary of the founding of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia at Kalgan, with Prince Teh as Chairman, is celebrated today. Prince Teh, whose term of office expired at the end of August, has already been re-elected Chairman at the Fifth Conference of the Mongolian Government. The inauguration ceremonies of taking over office will be held today. The dawn of a new era has broken over Mongolia with the flags of Mongolia and Japan brightly waving side by side over the heads of 6,000,000 inhabitants.

The Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia will take the occasion of this auspicious anniversary to further consolidate the interned structure of their country.

The three autonomous governments of South Chahar, North Shansi and Mongolia and the Federated Autonomous Council united to form the present Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia. As pointed out in the Third Konoye statement, the Mongolian Government is a highly autonomous one, covering a special territory and was primarily established to combat the menace of Communism. This was clearly stated in the Government's proclamation issued at the time of its establishment: "To liberate the various races from the evils of Communism and to strengthen the anti-Communism front."

Anti-Communism Front

The Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia faces Manchoukuo and North China on one side, and Outer Mongolia under the influence of Soviet Russia, on the other, and its position is such that as the first front of the anti-Communism line it must be fully fortified. The uniqueness of the Mongolian Government's position can be seen also from the fact that the National Government of China has recognized self government in Mongolia.

On June 1 last year, the Mongolian Government carried out administrative reforms whereby separate administrative organs, each organized according to the need of the special characteristics of the race, were established for the attainment of thorough leadership of the Mongols, Hans and Mohammedans. Administrative organs of a simple, but strong nature were aimed at in order to bring about a better permeation of government politics. The building up of Mongolia is progressing smoothly, and such encouraging results as are evident today, have been obtained.

Internally, many difficulties have to be surmounted before reforms can be effected and a united front shown by the Mongolian races on account of the feudalistic system and the nomadic life of the people. But the time has come to observe closely the movement of nomadic Mongolia in a new light and solve the inconsistency of the wide gap existing between the governmental administration of the southeastern region.

Just what political characteristics Mongolia has, must be judged on how the complex groups of the Mongols, Hans and Mohammedans can be led to build up the defense requirements of Mongolia in view of the current international situation.

At the Fifth Conference of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, Prince Teh stated: "The further development of the Government means the inclusion of the arid regions of Asia in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Only on its realization will Asia be an Asia for the Asiatics." This is a statement worthy of deep consideration.

Mongol Finance Sound

According to the report of the Bank of Mongolia for the first half term of this year, Mongolian finance is very sound. A temporary tightness of funds at a recent balancing of exchange accounts was mistaken to be a sign of a weakness, but such a conclusion indicates complete failure to grasp the real financial situation.

The importance of Mongolia is more of a political nature than economic. Therefore, the special position of Mongolia must be reconsidered in guiding its future growth and development with special reference to the political significance it possesses.

The world famous Tatung Coal Mines, Huayen Coal Mines and Lungyen Iron Mines are located in Mongolia. Asbestos, mica and graphite are also mined here. The Three-Year Mongolia Development Plan adopted in 1939 and ending last year, has been carried out as scheduled and with good results. The Five-Year Plan has been put into action from 1942. As the fundamental work of stabilizing finance in Mongolia has been completed for the most part, the second developmental stage has been entered into from this year, and is showing satisfactory results.

The Lungyen Iron Mines are considered to be one of the richest iron mines on the continent. Of the mines, now operating in Yenssu section, with a metal purity of 52 per cent, has but 20,000 tons still unmined, but the Lungchiapu section, with a metal purity of 62 per cent, is said to have from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons still unworked. Japan and Manchoukuo have been supplied from these mines. More over, with the increase of capital of ¥6,000,000 in July they will take care of the whole demand of the North China Iron Works as well as to increase the amount supplied to Japan.

Trade conditions have also been improved, according to the report of the Bank of Mongolia. From the fact that agricultural products comprise 80 per cent of the exports, it can be readily seen that this region is still economically an agricultural country. With the gradual carrying out of the Five-Year Plan, aiming at the development of iron and coal, mined products will comprise an important part of exports.

Should Strengthen Economics

On reflecting on Mongolian economics, it is seen that its dependability on North China in the past has been a decided weakness. The breaking off of trade with northwestern China has proven to be a great blow, but Mongolia should hasten to build up its own self-sustaining economic sphere.

Salt is obtained from the highlands of Mongolia. The Mongolian plateaus abound in countless lakes, without outlets, which have been drained of water and the salt left to crystallize on the bottoms. Together with salt, natural soda is another important product.

Agricultural products of Mongolia are expected to play an important role in the economic bloc of Japan, Manchoukuo and China. At present 40 per cent of Mongolia's agricultural products are exported to North China while wool and hides are supplied to Japan.

The Government is aiming at an increase of agricultural products by disposing the feudalistic power strongly intrenched in certain phases of the agricultural industrial industry. Also, effots are being made for the construction of irrigation facilities. In other words, the strengthening of preparations for enhanced production, which will furnish the bases of Mongolian economics, has been completed and the second stage of industrial development entered upon.

The Mongolian Government is formed by the composite races of Mongols, Hans and Mohammedans. For the purpose of harmonizing the three races, the Government has effected administrative reforms since June 1 of last year, whereby the education of the Hans will be undertaken by the Home Administration Department; the Mongols, by the Mongolian Development Commission and the Mohammedans by the Mohammedan Development Commission. Practical education, most suitable to the race, will be given.

As the standard of education is low, the inhabitants of the Mongolian plains are in most cases illiterate, a movement has been started for their educational enlightenment. The percentage of school attendance cannot be said to be good, but in the cities the attendance is about 40 per cent.

Lama Class Viewed

Another question requiring consideration is that of the Lama class. The Mongolian Development Commission, in an attempt to bring about reforms have instituted the examination system for the Lama priests, in an effort to bring about an improvement in their quality. Some Lama priests are joining the ranks of those engaged in industrial production.

The movement of the Mohammedans must not be overlooked. About 80,000 Mohammedans live in Mongolia with greater density in population as one travels from Ninghsia Province, Kansu Province, Tsinghai Province, Sinkiang Province toward Northwestern China. The arid regions of Asia may be said to be the sphere of Mohammedan power. Asia will be Asia for the Asiatic's only when this region has been included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Therefore, the Mohammedans in Mongolia must be given special consideration.

Mongolia is taking long strides forward for its development in the light of its mission as the anti-Communism front. However, the character of the Mongolian Government must not be unduly distorted, for if so, the future of nomadic Mongolia will become a source of apprehension.

32 MORE COLONIZERS LEAVE FOR MANCHOUKUO

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce Follows Up 5-Year Plan For Small Traders

Thirty-two former medium and small scale merchants and industrialists who will become farmers in the suburbs of Hsinking left Uyeno Station at 10:20 p.m. Saturday for their destination, states Domei.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which recently formulated a five-year plan for merchants and industrialists compelled to change occupation for various reasons, sent 49 persons on April 4 and 29 and on May 22 to Manchoukuo.

Prior to their departure, the 32 colonizers were given hearty send-offs at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Their families are slated to leave here for Manchoukuo about the middle of October this year, it is reported.

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Japanese Swimming Was A Martial Art

Geographic and Cultural Reasons Promoted Development of Swimming

CONCISE SURVEY GIVEN

Humanitarianism Was Primary Object in Aquatic Training

In ancient times the Mediterranean region had intimate connections with other parts of Europe and the Near East. The area round about the Inland Sea of Japan, which might be described as a pocket edition of the Mediterranean, has had a very important role in the development of Japanese culture, possessing as it does many islands, bays and inlets, a mild climate, and a fertile soil.

These two areas, though differing in geographical position and in extension, have one point in common—that they occupy a prominent place in the development, though in different spheres, of culture in its various aspects. Through all times, water has been very favorable to the progress of a people.

It is rather strange, and at the same time interesting that, in ancient Greece and Rome, where sports and contests flourished, swimming races were not encouraged. Swimming was looked upon by these ancients as a useful art, to enable one to escape from drowning, and in promoting health. Women as well as men took to the exercise of the art. For military men swimming was as important as any other martial art.

Many people seem to believe that the various styles of swimming in the Olympic and other games are of modern origin. The crawl-stroke, for instance, is supposed to be a form of swimming undreamed of by the ancients.

Crawl-Stroke

But this very crawl-stroke may be called the oldest style of swimming, there being evidence to show that it was in use in prehistoric times. Moreover it will be found that those swimming styles popular among classical peoples were not invariably indigenous to their cultures.

There are grounds for the assertion—grounds that are supported by pictures and engravings on swimming in Assyria, Egypt, and Etruria—that those styles were common among the Mediterranean people. Among the ancient peoples of the Mediterranean, the art of swimming was fairly well developed both in quality and intensity.

It was said that this was specially so among the Trojans, who were reputed to be generally better swimmers than the Greeks. To the ancient Romans were known such styles of swimming as by-striking of the surface, breast-stroke, side-stroke, standing, floating like a dead body, and diving, but these were gradually neglected till they were forgotten.

On the other hand, in Japan, where the origin of the art of swimming dates back to the "age of the gods," it has kept on developing by actual practice for geographical and cultural reasons.

The progress of the art was greatly stimulated by the exigencies of commerce and war. Its advance was remarkable in the Tokugawa period (1603-1867), when swimming was signified as one of the martial arts.

The development of the art of swimming in Japan will here be briefly surveyed. The period extends from the 15th century—a century when the fallacy on the flatness of the earth was burst and adventurers began their daring work of the conquest of the sea, leading the way for commerce and colonization.

Spirit of Adventure

The same spirit of adventure caught the enterprising seamen in Japan. These mariners did not confine their activities to coasting the Island Empire, but pushed out to the opposite continent, visiting Chosen and China. And downward, they extended their risky voyages to Luzon, the Malay Islands, Siam, and India.

As piracy was the order of the day at that time, these merchantmen were armed for self-defense. Yamada Nagamasa, that famous 17th-century warrior of Japan, who became a prominent figure in the affairs of Siam, was one of those soldier-merchants belonging to the fleets of armed Japanese merchantmen.

These armed traders of the sea were in need of making themselves well versed in the art of "aquatic war," an anticipation of a navy, and also perfecting themselves in the art of swimming.

In those early days, therefore, swimming held a place no less important than that of sea warfare. At the beginning of the 17th century, however, the policy of national isolation was adopted by the Tokugawa government and this naturally resulted in the decline of the art of aquatic warfare, which was continued, with little progress, in the form of theoretical study down to the re-opening of the country.

The art of swimming, on the other hand, flourished and made much advance as an independent martial art in spite of its separation from the art of aquatic war. The Tokugawa Era was a period of feudalism, and inter-feudal relations were almost as complicated as international. So it came about that systems of swimming which were developed along independent lines under the patronage of the many several feudal lords were so diversified that they can scarcely be called by the general name of Japanese swimming. This diversity was no doubt brought about at least in part, by the natural surroundings of each clan.

As might be gathered from the foregoing, the military arts in Japan were developed side by side with the civil arts. These two phases of culture were called "bumbu ryodo," or the civil and military ways, the two often being compared to the two wheels of a cart.

Pains were taken to keep these two ways in harmonious development. The result was that swimming, one of the military arts, was of a high standard in a clan where learning in general was advanced.

This may be pointed out to be a feature peculiar to feudal Japan. The schools of swimming independently developed in the clans were more numerous than they can be counted on the fingers of both hands.

As already pointed out, swimming in Japan was originally one of the martial arts, and as such it was considered soul-less when divorced from practical utility in actual warfare. So, in conjunction with swimming, a samurai was also taught the art of reconnoitering before the enemy and that of breaking through a cordon of besiegers.

Life Saving

The methods of life-saving were also carefully studied in all the schools of swimming. In diving, the chief aim was to reach the object of rescue as quickly as possible. As the consequence, unlike fancy diving, the diver took care not to go deep into the water so that he might raise his head above water with as little loss of time as possible. In making a plunge from a bridge, for instance, the diver is sometimes careful to keep his head above water so as not to lose sight of the object in view.

As might be gathered from the foregoing, swimming in old Japan was a martial art, not a means of contest or sport. In feudal times, the samurai formed an intelligentsia. They were the flower of the nation, and what was expected of them was not mere skill in martial arts. Unless a gentleman combined such skill with book learning, he was not entitled to be called a samurai.

A combination of these two elements constituted Bushido. Killing was not what Bushido emphasizes: what it teaches is to relieve others or serve the country and the Imperial Throne by making a sacrifice of oneself if need be. The same spirit inspired the learner even in swimming.

Rescuing of others or ourselves from drowning was the chief object aimed at, humanitarianism being the primary consideration.

The Japanese are a people noted for their cult of ancestor worship. This same spirit pervades such Shinto observances as Misogi-no-shiki (Body-cleaning) or Suijin-sai (Water-god festival), these being far from mere shows intended for spectacular effect.

The founders or reformers of various schools of swimming in Japan, of which there are a large number, are held in deep reverence by their followers, and the anniversaries of their death are celebrated with appropriate solemnity, usually accompanied by a complimentary visit to their graves. (By Koichi Toyama)

Yakamochi to His Wife

Together dwelt my Lady-wife and I,
And with the years so grew our mutual love,
While each new Spring, when on the earliest flowers
We gazed together, so in form and soul
She seemed to draw new loveliness herself
From their young beauty—Wife! so far from me!
When, in obedience to my Sov'reign Lord,
I crossed through frowning passes thick with trees,
And o'er wild moors, to frontiers heaven-far.
Since we were parted, months have come and gone,
The cherry-flowers have bloomed and passed away,
And thou, sweet wife! not one short glimpse of thee
My heart has gladdened! Sorrowful and wan
Each night my sleeve I backward turn, if so
Haply in dreams to see thee! Yet I would
Thy very self, and not thy dream-form see.
Would I could seek thee, and the long night through
Make thy white arm my pillow. —But alas!
Long lie the spear-ways, as a barrier
Parting us, till a happier time be ours!
Ay! when the cuckoo blithely singing comes,
In his own month (ah! would that it were here!)
When all the hills are white with hare-bush blooms,
Then shall I gaze across the shining space
Of Omi's waters, to our distant home?
Nara, the City Royal, and our home!
Like the sad Nuye bird, impatient too,
I shall set forth, my eager heart and soul
One great longing for the sight of thee!
Sight of thee standing in our doorway dear,
Listening to passing words as oracles,
Searching with earnest gaze the distant road
(Sad, at the evening shadows lengthening)
For me who come apace to meet my love?

The above specimen of calligraphy was written in honor of the late Fleet-Admiral Togo by the late Prince Iyesato Tokugawa. It means "Glory" (of the Nation).

The Highest Peak of Nipponism

In his life-time our Fleet-Admiral Togo was already a sort of national treasure, and his true worth evidenced itself all the more clearly after his death. He is now recognized as the greatest Admiral in modern history. This is not only because of his distinguished work in the Russo-Japanese War, but also because he was a man of sincerity and devotion throughout his whole career. The like of him is rarely found in all ages and places. We take pride in the fact that Japan has produced such a great man, and yet Togo belongs not only to us, but to the entire world as well . . ." (Dr. Kazutoshi Ueda, Professor Emeritus in the Tokyo Imperial University)

Some mountain peaks, when beheld from the front, may appear beautiful and attractive, but when looked at from behind they are not so impressive. Looked at from the left they may present harmonious views, but their right side makes altogether a poor show.

But regard as you will from front or back, right or left, Mount Fuji alone retains its sublimity and stands out at a distance conspicuously among the mountain ranges.

"Hachimen reiro" is a well-known Japanese expression which may literally be translated as "octahedral clearness," and it fittingly describes Mount Fuji.

The same argument applies to men. There are some men who appear faultless when looked at from the front, but they show some defects when seen from behind. Some may appear quite perfect when viewed from the left side, but full of defects when regarded from the right.

Admiral Togo, however, cannot be classed with the rest of men. From whatever angle we may regard him, if I may say so, there is not the least criticism to be made against him. I never heard that he had a single enemy in his lifetime; the world had already a settled opinion on the value of his character before he was laid in his coffin.

In his last days, especially, his personality shed light which was almost divine, and the whole world regarded him as a national living treasure. He became the focus of the whole nation's veneration and love.

"Thought Problem"

It was about the 13th year of Taisho (1924) that I had the honor of meeting the Admiral for the first time. In those days the so-called "thought problem" was noisily discussed among the thinking men of the country, and I was asked to give an address to our naval officers on this subject. I felt most keenly the heavy responsibility of talking to our gallant naval officers on this subject, and I approached Admiral Togo for some information.

After that I called upon him more than once, and listened to his valuable opinions.

The house the Admiral lived in was quite simple. The remark does not apply to the external appearance only. The same was true of the furniture in the parlor. From this we can gather something about the personality of the Admiral.

Soon after the Russo-Japanese war, the foreigners who were anxious to meet this ever-victorious hero visited him at his house and afterwards, they remarked to a Japanese whom they knew if it was not a shame to his country to allow the world-renowned hero to live in such a poor-looking house.

Shortly after, Messrs. Ryuichi Kuki, Dairoku Kikuchi and Gijin Okuda asked the wealthy men of the country for contributions, and realized a large sum of money which they took to the Admiral, and begged him to accept it as a present from his friends. The Admiral declined the offer at once.

When they pressed him to accept it Admiral Togo flatly refused it, saying, "If a soldier of this Empire such as I should accept such a present because he had overcome the enemy under His Imperial Majesty's command, how could he dare face the world?"

The Admiral's Modesty

From this incident alone we can understand how modest the Admiral was. Indeed, modesty was his natural virtue. The simplicity of the Admiral's life was not without a cogent reason. Frugality is one of the most important conditions of a soldier's life, because it enables him to discharge his duty as a military man properly. If a soldier lives in luxury unworthy of himself, it is very likely that he would go astray doing wrong things, and would bring disgrace upon his name, disqualifying him from the proper performance of his duty. Plain living is one of our military virtues. The Imperial Rescript bestowed upon the military men of the country contains an injunction urging the necessity of being frugal and simple in the mode of their living.

The Admiral was of short stature and had a tanned complexion. He was grave in his deportment, being a man of few words. His glittering eyes pierced men to their hearts. These eyes enabled him to see through men's characters and know upon whom he could repose complete trust. He could thus place a man in the right place so that the latter could give full play to his abilities. These eyes of the Admiral enabled him to perceive the fine delicate opportunities when to deal crushing blows upon the enemy. The fortune of the Empire was thus settled by the one Battle of the Japan Sea, heralding our country's advance into the world arena.

When the Admiral talked to us he was very gentle and polite. His words were terse but significant. I begin now to appreciate some of his words clearly, after he has passed away from us. In commenting upon the personality of the Admiral, Professor Juko Sugiura is said to have made the following statement: "The eyes of the Admiral are sharp and glittering. But when we exchange friendly conversation with him we soon find him gentle and perfect as a gem. This must be the result of his self culture and discipline extending for many years." Nothing could be more appropriate than these words. Professor Sugiura once wrote these words of eulogy about the picture of "a cordate ball with flammules around" drawn by the Admiral:

"Cut and polish and work hard,
Virtue will enrich one's person;
Man is not fashioned after a gem,
A gem is made after the manner of man."

Early Days

Once upon a time I asked Admiral Togo about the personality of Saigo Takamori. The Admiral was born in Kajiya-machi, Kagoshima, which is also the native town of Saigo Takamori. If I remember correctly, the Admiral then told me that Saigo was a great vessel carved out by nature, but that through his self culture and discipline he had repleted the strength of his personality.

Judging from what he told me, Saigo seemed to have been greatly interested in the Admiral, evidently regarding him as a young man of promising parts. Saigo introduced the Admiral to someone saying, "This is a dunce called Togo Heihachiro." Here the word "dunce" evidently referred to the bold outline of the Admiral's personality.

It is said that Admiral Takarabe commented upon the personality of Admiral Togo, saying, "The personality of the Admiral may be likened to the sky. When one looks at it through a tube one inch in diameter, it appears to be one inch, but if one looks at it from a window one foot square it looks one foot square in size. However, if one goes out to the ocean and looks at the sky, its vast expanse knows no limit. He used hundreds and thousands of both officers and men under him as if they were his own limbs. His open and expansive magnanimity was so inspiring that they one and all obeyed every command and order of his even unto death, which they regarded in the spirit of returning home."

The elder brother of the Admiral, Sokuro Togo, died in the 10th year of Meiji fighting for the cause of Saigo. Admiral Togo used to say, "Had I not been in England about the 10th year of Meiji I would have expired as the smoke in Shiroyama, sharing the fate of Saigo Takamori."

It appears as though heaven caused Saigo, the great man of the day, to give Togo every possible training as a man at first, and then send him to England where Togo was trained as a man of the navy in all the art and requirements essential to the successful navy man, for eight years. Thus prepared, the Admiral was preserved, it seems, by the will of heaven, for the great Battle of the Japan Sea.

Practice and Theory

In the education of the naval officers, the Admiral laid great stress upon the absolute necessity of keeping both practice and theory hand in hand. His opinion may be expressed in this wise,

"Among the many young officers there are some who seem to prefer the service on the land to that on the sea. Such a preference requires some comment. As military men, when we once open fire upon the enemy, we must win the battle at any cost. Victory can only be gained by the possession of a clear understanding of the fine and delicate movements of opportunity. The perception of opportunity comes principally from experience. However talented one may be, the study of tactics made on land only will not be of much help to a navy man. He must go out to the sea and acquire personal experience in the maneuvering of warships, in practical drilling, and many other points essential to a navy man. This advice holds good not only for officers alone, but also for those in higher authority. The transfer and appointment of officers should be made in accordance with the policy indicated above. The shifting of an opportunity in a fight is very delicate; it requires a strong and keen power of perception to grasp it. No doubt, this power could be developed by the study of the science of tactics, but experience makes it most effective. The opportunity may lie before our eyes and wait for us to catch it, but the lack of perceptive power on our part may let it slip out of our hands. Such is, it may be said, the first step toward our defeat."

In the Battle of the Japan Sea, Admiral Togo decided upon the turning of his whole squadron in front of the enemy on a grand scale; and taking advantage of the T formation thus made he started the action which ended in the greatest victory that has ever been witnessed in the history of naval engagements. In the reception room of Kure Naval Station, I remember seeing a sentence written by the Admiral which may be freely translated as follows.

"If one knows one's enemy and also knows onself well no battle can be lost."

Piety

It is not necssary to dwell upon the fact that Admiral Togo was an outstanding personality. Everyone in the Empire looked up to him as one would at a great mountain. From the view-point of Bushido the Admiral seems to have attained almost its ideal point. Piety is one of the Japanese military virtues. The Admiral was intensely pious. That he most firmly believed in heavenly grace and divine aid may be seen from the words he used in the first orders he gave to his men at the Russo-Japanese war: "Trust in Heavenly aid, and achieve a great success for the combined squadrons." In the instructions he gave to his men on the occasion of the dissolution of the combined squadrons, he said, "The gods who confer the crown of victory upon those who by their training in usual times are already victorious before they fight, refuse it to those who satisfied with one victory, rest contentedly in peace. As the old saying goes, 'After a victory tighten the strings of thy helmet.'"

The report on the Battle of the Japan Sea is started with the pious words, "Through the heavenly grace and divine aid," and is wound up with an equally pious expression like the following, "We believe that the small number of casualties on the part of our men is attributable to nothing else than the protection of the divine spirits of successive generations. The officers and men who under our command fought bravely and gallantly are so intensely moved with the present success that they fail to find words for the expression of their feelings."

The message from Emperor Meiji to the Admiral then given contains these words, "We are pleased that through your loyalty we are enabled to respond to the spirits of Our forefathers."

Loyalty

The intense loyalty of Admiral Togo is a fact well-known to the world. In the message of condolence given by His Majesty the Emperor, on the day before the state funeral, there was a passage referring to his faithful service extending over three Imperial dynasties. When the Admiral was attending the Imperial Crown Prince's studies his loyal service was of such a nature that it should illumine the pages of the last half of his biography. In this connection Professor Sugiura has the following to say:

"The word Admiral Togo is at once associated in our minds with the ideas of great righteousness, imperturbability, and dignified gentleness inspiring us with pleasant feelings and strength of heart. In the ceremonies connected with the opening and closing of the Imperial Crown Prince's studies, the Admiral reverently used to appear in the presence of the Imperial Crown Prince, in order to make report on his study, making some suggestions at the same time. Every emphasis he laid upon his word filled the surrounding atmosphere with fear and reverence. The dignity of his heavy and slow utterance can hardly be described. One was unwittingly compelled to hang one's head. I have but rarely witnessed such an impressive sight in my life."

The Admiral's character is vividly shown in this description. It is not altogether without reason that we find such expressions in the Message of Condolence of His Majesty the Emperor, as "When We were the Crown Prince you were Our wings upon whom We depended." It is said of the Admiral that he used to stop playing his game of go and hang his head whenever he heard Kimigayo through the radio. The sincere loyalty of this famous servant of the Emperor makes us solemnly adjust our dresses. I think there are many points of similarity between Admiral Togo and Kato Kiyomasa.

1. In their matchless loyalty.
2. The firmness of their belief.
3. The combination in one person of the virtues of wisdom, benevolence and bravery.
4. Both became famous for their foreign expeditions.
5. The name Kato Kiyomasa is associated with the earthquake, so is that of Togo.

Strong Determination

Our deep respect is due to the Admiral because of the notable fact that throughout his life he strictly held to his duty as a military man, and never deviated from this path to be distracted by something else. To the Admiral, the performance of one's duty was the most important thing for a man. To do this properly it was necessary to understand what we mean by doing our duty. The duty of a military man, as indicated in the Imperial Rescript to soldiers, is to perform loyal services. We must firmly obey the instructions contained in these words: "Soldiers should not be led astray by public talks, nor should they be concerned with politics. They should devote themselves to discharging their duties faithfully; they should remember that righteousness is heavier than the mountain and death lighter than the cormorant's feather."

According to the opinion of the Admiral, therefore, a strong determination not to go outside of one's duty even a step is one of the primary conditions in performing one's duty properly. Fully appreciating these points the Admiral performed his duty as a naval man for the sixty three years and never went aside even a step from the regular course. It is not, therefore, an exaggeration to say that the Admiral was the very personification of our Bushido. The Admiral had no empirical ego, and therefore the least selfishness. His whole life was given up to the performance of his duty.

The Imperial Rescript to the military men above quoted pointed out the duty of soldiers to respect valor and courage. The Admiral emphasized this point most strongly. He taught his men, thus:

"Do not be concerned that our guns are smaller than those of the enemy. If our swords are shorter, advance a step farther before you strike your enemy. If you get away from your enemy because you find the enemy shells are concentrated upon you, while your shells do not reach them, it show that you have neither courage nor wisdom. In that way, you can never win victory. Advance farther into our shooting range before you fire. The thought of victory or defeat should properly belong to the time before the fight takes place. Once you cross fire with the enemy, you should never think of victory or defeat. Those who are desirous of not being defeated shall undoubtedly be defeated."

Such is the immutable verdict given by the noble personal experience of our Admiral. We feel that those words sufficiently explain the reasons why that unprecedented victory was won in the Battle of the Japan Sea. When Admiral Togo was about to start on his expedition at the head of the Combined Fleet in the 7th year of Meiji, he repaired to the Imperial Palace to bid farewell. He replied to Emperor Meiji and said, "I pledge my word for the complete annihilation of the enemy so as to relieve Your Imperial Majesty's Mind." These words of assurance actually astonished the naval dignitaries who stood nearby in fear.

When the Chief of Staff visited the Admiral at Sasebo naval port and handed to him important papers from the Navy Minister and the Head of the General Naval Staff, Admiral Togo sent a message to Their Excellencies, couched in plain language, "Should the battle take place, Heihachiro would be responsible as far as matters about the fight are concerned."

"Divine Admiral"

These incidents reveal that the Admiral was the possessor of a great spirit of courage and confidence. There is nothing miraculous about the victory at the great Battle of the Japan Sea. It was rather the natural consequence of carrying out into action the spirit of Bushido on the part of the Admiral. People call our Admiral by such terms as "Divine Admiral" or "Holy Admiral," but this is certainly not an exaggeration. Following this trend of thought, I am reminded of a book called "Hazakura" which is a sort of sacred book to the Samurai of the Nabeshima clan. Let me quote a few passages from the book.

"The secrets of able fencing may be many, but what we should bear in mind is that while letting our opponents cut our skin, we must cut their bones. This may appear to be somewhat reckless, but otherwise our victory is uncertain. The secret of military strategy is to abandon one's self before attacking the enemy. The opponent may also abandon himself before attacking us. This brings about a tie. After that, victory depends on one's confidence and fortune.

"A Samurai can do nothing unless he stands aloof from the idea of life and death. When he reaches this stage, he can achieve anything."

These words truly describe the essence of Bushido to which the Admiral will surely nod his assent.

State Funeral

I had the honor of being present at the state funeral of the Admiral which took place at Hibiya Park. The street, from the Sakurada gate to the front gate of the park through the Hibiya crossing, was literally packed with an untold number of people, and I was just able to go through with great difficulty. The sight made me think that it was veritably the state funeral.

What attracted my attention most on the ground was the fact that the number of foreigners attending was comparatively very large, including the naval men, representing England, America, Italy, France and China, the members of the corps diplomatique, and other friends. On the right side of the ground, there were a large number of wreaths presented by the King of Great Britain, the Emperor of Manchoukuo, and by ambassadors as well as ministers representing various treaty powers. Then, I privately thought that this state funeral was the world funeral. Admiral Togo was the Admiral of Nippon but at the same time, he was the admiral of the world. It seems to me that this is attributable to the fact that the Admiral staunchly upheld and practised the way of Nippon (Nipponism) and has attained its highest peak.

(By Courtesy of Togo Gensui Hensan Kai; Article by Prof. Yasubumi Fukasaku of Tokyo Imperial University)

Proper Way Of Dying For Samurai Outlined

Warriors Were Taught to Keep in Mind Their Final Moment

LOYALTY STRESSED

Faithfulness to Duty Even When at Death's Door Highly Valued

The samurai whether great or small, high or low, has to set before all other things the consideration of how to meet his inevitable end. However clever or capable or efficient he may have been, if he is upset and wanting in composure and so makes a poor showing when he comes to face it all, his previous good deeds will be like water and all decent people will despise him so that he will be covered with shame.

For when a samurai goes out to battle and does valiant and splendid exploits and makes a great name, it is only because he made up his mind to die. And if unfortunately he gets the worst of it and he and his head have to part company, when his opponent asks for his name he must declare it at once loudly and clearly and yield up his head with a smile on his lips and without the slightest sign of fear.

Or should he be so badly wounded that no surgeon can do anything for him, if he is still conscious, the proper procedure for a samurai is to answer the inquiries of his superior officers and comrades and inform them of the manner of his being wounded and then to make an end without more ado.

Similarly in times of peace the steadfast samurai, particularly if he is old but no less if he is young and stricken with some serious disease, ought to show firmness and resolution and attach no importance to leaving this life.

Naturally if he is in high office, but also however low his position may be, while he can speak he should request the presence of his official superior and inform him that as he has for long enjoyed his consideration and favor he has consequently wished fervently to do all in his power to carry out his duties, but unfortunately he has now been attacked by this serious disease from which it is difficult to recover, and consequently is unable to do so; and that as he is about to pass away he wishes to express his gratitude for past kindness and trusts to be remembered respectfully to the Councillors of the clan.

This done, he should say farewell to his family and friends and explain to them that it is not the business of a samurai to die of illness after being the recipient of the great favors of his lord for so many years, but unfortunately in his case it is unavoidable. But they who are young must carry on his loyal intentions and firmly resolve to do their duty to their lord, ever increasing this loyalty so as to serve with all the vigor they possess. Should they fail to do this or act in any disloyal or undutiful way, then even from the shadow of the grass his spirit will disown and disinherit them. Such is the leave-taking of a true samurai.

And in the words of the Sage too it is written that when a man is about to die his words should be such as appear right. This is what the end of a samurai should be, and how different is it from that of one who refuses to regard his complaint as incurable and is worried about dying, who rejoices if people tell him he looks better and dislikes it if they say he looks worse, the while he fusses with doctors and gets a lot of useless prayers and services said for him and is in a complete state of flurry and confusion.

As he gradually gets worse he does not say anything to anyone but ends by bungling the one death he has so that it is no better than that of a dog or cat. This is because he does not keep death always before his eyes, but puts any mention of it away from him as ill-omened and seems to think he will live forever, hanging on to existence with a greedy intensity.

One who goes into battle in this cowardly spirit is not likely to die a glorious death in a halo of loyalty, so one who values the samurai ideal should see to it that he knows how to die properly of illness on the mats.

Daidoji Yuzan (1639-1730) K.B.S.

SOUTH CONSTRUCTION DEPENDS ON BOTTOMS

Takeuchi Dwells on Conditions In Occupied Regions, Says Wooden Ships Must Be Used

On the strength of his personal observations during a three months' tour of inspection of the occupied areas in the South, Kakichi Takeuchi, adviser to the Imperial Navy, interviewed by a Yomiuri-Hochi reporter dwelt on the need for replenishing Japan's ship bottoms, and at the same time indicated that arrangements have been completed by the competent authorities for disposal of surplus stocks in the southern areas and that production of staple products in the same areas is desired.

"As for commodities covered by the Material Mobilization Scheme, I was greatly pleased with the remarkable restoration of productive facilities in the southern areas. The only problem left outstanding is that of ship bottoms for transportation of these materials produced in the South. From the viewpoint of transportation facilities I personally wish to see an average volume of production maintained every month.

"In short, the replenishment of ship bottoms will go a long way toward the acceleration of economic reconstruction in the southern areas. Thus observed, I think it necessary to start utilizing wooden vessels. It is to be hoped that the builders of wooden vessels in French Indo-China and Thailand will redouble their capacity for the construction of these vessels.

Surplus Stocks

"I came across surplus stocks of tin, rubber, copra and sugar. More time is produced than needed for our wartime requirements. Until, however, all the tin factories are restored to perfect working order, I do not think it necessary to worry about surpluses of tin production.

"As regards rubber, a sensible counter-measure must be sought against surpluses of stocks arising through the total stoppage of exports to America, formerly the world's largest consumer of rubber. But these surpluses will not be held at a disadvantage, for the durability of rubber is strong, even if kept idle for a long time.

"Next comes the problem of sugar. In view of the limited markets for this commodity as compared with the past, the parties interested are now studying suitable means for its utilization on the one hand and conversion of some sugar plantations into cotton farms on the other.

Amply Supplied

"As a whole, the natives are sufficiently, if not amply, supplied with foodstuffs, and the replenishment of ship bottoms will facilitate the distribution of foodstuffs among the various countries in the South.

"Cotton goods and other clothing materials for the natives are mostly imported from abroad. But I found unusually large stocks of these commodities held by the natives, and I feel they will be able to rely on these stocks for their requirements for some time to come. Geographically classified, however, I suspect some places are perceptibly in need of wearing material. Yet I believe they will be relieved of this when the local authorities' schedule for an interchange of goods in the areas concerned is completed.

Steady Expansion

"I understand that an immense quantity of raw cotton is needed for clothing all the peoples in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. In view of the steady expansion of cotton cultivation in the southern areas, I am induced to take an optimistic outlook so far as the clothing problem in the Co-Prosperity Sphere is concerned.

"Referring to the materials required for construction of buildings in the southern areas, I think it wise to make best use of the materials locally obtainable. Many godowns were deliberately destroyed by the enemy before their retreat, and it is advisable to have them repaired at the earliest opportunity for accommodation of commodities arriving from up-country regions.

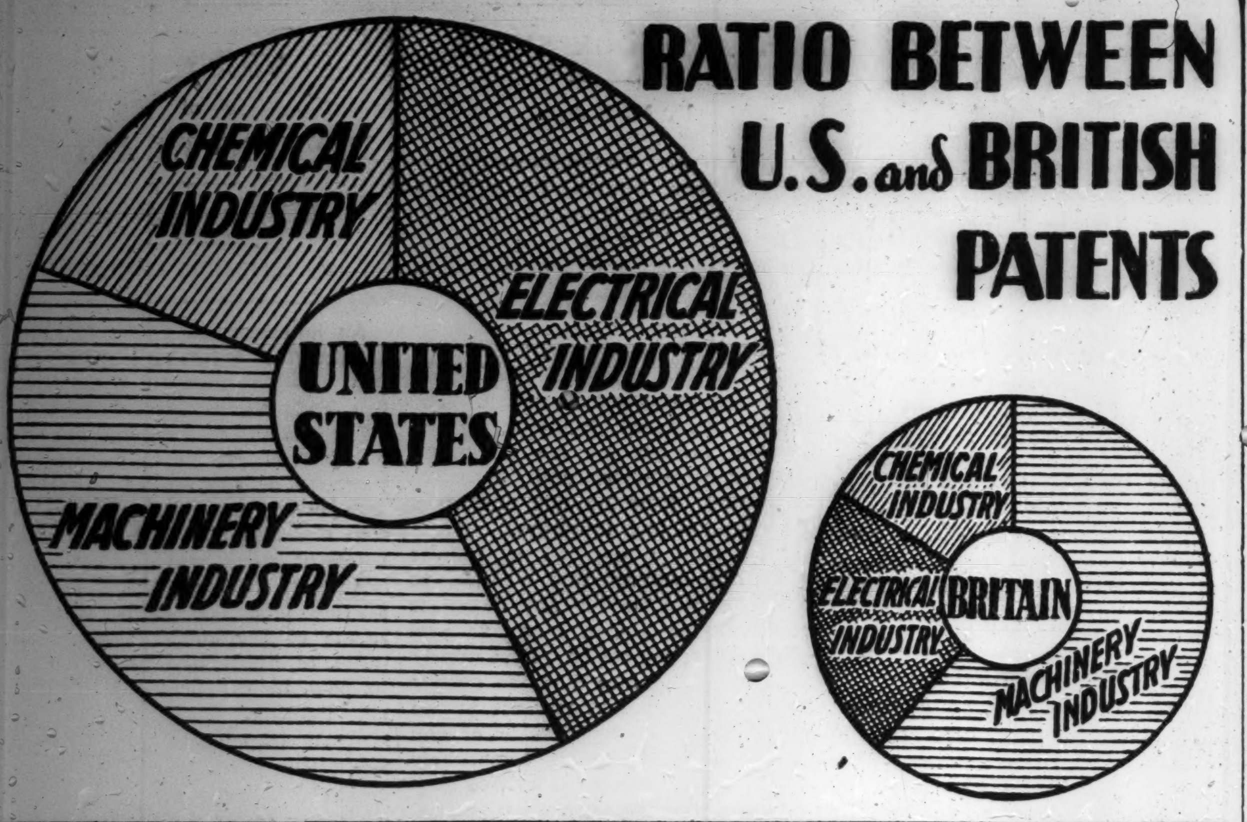
"On the other hand, I felt the need for moving part of the factories existing in Japan to the southern areas so as to satisfy the local demand for cement, nails and other articles made of iron and steel as well as agricultural implements. At the same time, I am inclined to suggest that the Japanese Government dispatch a trek of medium and small merchants for the marketing of those sundry goods which are indispensable for the daily life of the peoples in the occupied areas in the South."

China Amends Court Costs

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 28.—The rules concerning court costs have been amended by the Ministry of Justice and approved and promulgated by the Executive Yuan. By-laws of the rules have also been amended and submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

RATIO BETWEEN U.S. and BRITISH PATENTS



While Many Enemy Patents Are Cancelled, Special Licenses Will Promote Industry

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the question of how to dispose of enemy patents has been the subject of much discussion in various quarters. Under the exigencies of war it was apparent that prompt and decisive measures were necessary to meet the situation and the Government was not slow in giving the matter the due consideration it deserved.

At the cabinet meeting on July 14 it was decided to cancel in principle all enemy patents and grant exclusive licences in specific cases, and in the enforcement of this decision, to apply the Wartime Law of Industrial Property in its entirety. The application of this Wartime Law will certainly contribute to the promotion of scientific technique in our country and add vitality to productivity expansion efforts. The measures are highly spoken of among those interested as most pertinent to the aims of protracted warfare.

Commenting on the circumstances attending the Government's decision, an article in the August Number of the magazine "Kokusai Graph" gives the following explanatory remarks:

Law is of 1917

The Wartime Law of Industrial Property was promulgated on September 15, 1917, to deal with a similar problem at the time of the previous Great War about the disposal of the patent rights of Germany, Austria, Hungary and Turkey which were then Japan's enemies. Under Art. 4 of this Law it is stipulated that "When deemed necessary for strategic reasons or in the interests of the public, registration of patents or trade marks belonging to enemy nationals may be cancelled in accordance with provisions of ordinance". When this Article 4 is invoked, all patent rights and trademark rights belonging to enemy nationals become void, so that any qualified Japanese may freely use the patents or trade marks in question. Under Art. 5 it is provided that "Patented inventions of enemy nationals may be exclusively used by persons who have been granted licence. The same also applies to patented inventions cancelled under the preceding Article (Art. 4)." and further that "The duration of the exclusive right provided for under the preceding paragraph shall be the period determined within the limit of the remaining period for the patent right in question." The difference between the exclusive licence and the cancellation is that in the case of cancellation any one can use the right concerned, while in the case of exclusive licence it cannot be used by any but one who is specially permitted to do so. Even if the war comes to a close before the expiration of the period of validity of the exclusive right, which does not exceed the remaining period of the original patent, and the validity of the patent right is recovered, the exclusive right will not lapse until the expiration of the term first decided on. On an exclusive licence a fee at the rate of "from 3 to 10 per cent of the value of the product turned out through application of the patented invention in question" is chargeable.

None Cancelled

At the time of the previous Great War, enemy patents numbered 958, none of which was cancelled. The number of licences granted was no more than 232. While applications for licences numbered 932, the number of cases where exclusive rights were created was 491. Cancellation of trade marks involved 19 cases, among which some may still remember there were aspirin, salvarsan and other well-known articles.

The method of disposal of enemy patents in the previous Great War was in striking contrast with the present one in that at that time the system of exclusive licence was adopted as a general rule and it is easily presumable that the rights which were made the objects of this system were limited to patent rights and trade-mark rights. This lukewarmness in the treatment of enemy rights was largely due to the fact that Japan was not then a principal belligerent but merely gave aid to the Allies and the idea of vindicating private rights, was rather strong through the influence of capitalism, which began to gather greater strength in Japan under the impetus of World War I, but it cannot be denied that at that time the level of our industrial technique was, generally speaking, not sufficiently high to enable the people to fully utilize the patent rights of Germany and other advanced countries.

Conditions Different

Conditions have greatly changed at present, however. Not only is the industrial development of our country phenomenal, but the Empire is now fighting a war of such magnitude that some of the people go so far as to argue, that the Industrial Property Law itself is a product of the age of liberalism and that the publication of all industrial technique is the absolute ideal under an emergency. In the circumstances, great, expectations are entertained by the nation over the enforcement of the Wartime Law of Industrial Property, as evidenced by the large number of applications for exclusive licences which already reached 1,420 as of July 14.

The commission of inquiry is to divide the enemy patent rights, which total nearly 3,000 cases, into two categories of "exclusive use" and "cancellation" within the next one month and to issue instructions accordingly under the signature of the Premier, so that useful patents may be fully availed of, without any loss of time for the promotion of scientific technique and wartime expansion of productive capacity.

The total number of American patents is 2,076, of which, according to the classification by the Hatsumei Kogyo Shinbun, 877 belong to electric industry, 806 to machine industry, while out of the total number of 533 patents of Britain, 325 cases come under the division of machine industry, 118 under electric industry and 90 cases under chemical industry.

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued from Page 6)

quench his thirst. It was then that he had accidentally come upon Gosuke and his secret.

Sees Gosuke

The impetuous Niemon, recognizing the warrior before him as the renowned Gosuke, acted on the spur of the moment by leaping out from behind his tree, and challenged Gosuke to combat.

And now we have returned to the story of the duel between Niemon and Gosuke, about which Iyeyasu succeeded in eliciting so little from the modest youth who sat before him:

Ordinarily Niemon, a mere boy as he was, could not make any sort of a stand against the mighty Gosuke. But incessant fighting the whole day, treachery, defeat, the tragic end of his beloved chief, all totaled to diminish his fighting spirit to its lowest ebb. The lad's lance caught him in the right.

As he fell, Gosuke cut the shaft of Niemon's lance in two. Whereupon, Niemon drew his sword, and bore down on the veteran. Gosuke, knowing that his end was near, suddenly called out:

"One moment, I pray you! I ask that you listen to a soldier's final request. No doubt you saw me bury a body in that thicket.

"It was my master. No man must know that he is buried there. Promise me that on your word as a samurai, you will keep the secret for me, and I will resist you no longer!"

Niemon was impressed by the courageous words of loyal Gosuke. He gave his word.

This was the promise that Niemon kept, which he would not break even to Iyeyasu.

In Yamanaka-mura, near where Yoshitsugu took up his position in the Sekigahara battle, there stands today that general's cenotaph, as it has now stood for three centuries. The tomb was built by General Takatora, the leader of Iyeyasu's forces, and uncle of Niemon.

It is the strange tomb which stands very nearly over the grave of the man to whose memory it was built, for Niemon kept his secret to death.

SHARES SCORE GAINS AT QUICKENED TEMPO

Consistent Bullish Sentiment Displayed on Stock Exchange on Monday

The Tokyo Stock Exchange on Monday was consistently bullish.

In the absence of the long-term session yesterday due to the month-end deliveries of listed wares, the spot market responded to a broad investment demand and numerous wares participated in the upward swing at a quickened tempo. For instance, Japan Nickel jumped up ¥3.20 at one bound, Fujikoshi Steel ¥3.00, Mitsubishi Concern, new ¥2.70, Japan Precision Machine ¥2.20, Japan Steel, new ¥1.70, Toyo Whaling and Manchuria Tobacco ¥1.50, Japan Munitions and Taiwan Development ¥1.20 each, Kawanami Iron Works, Mitsubishi Trading, old and new ¥1.00 each.

The short-term section was comparatively quiet whereas fractional gains were registered by sundries. Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.40, N.Y.K., new ¥94.20, Kanebo ¥154.40, its new ¥103.20, Osaka Exchange, new ¥72.90, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥88.00.

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.70	107.70	107.70	107.70
Second 5%	107.65	107.65	107.65	107.65
First 4%	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	134.7	134.7	134.6	134.4
N. Y. K. old	111.2	111.2	111.1	....
Do. new	....	94.3	94.2	94.2
Kanebo Spinning		154.5	154.4	154.4
Do. new	103.2	103.2	103.1	103.2
Teikoku Rayon n.	89.9	89.9	89.7	....
Osaka Stock, new	....			72.9
Japan Steel Tube	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.7
Japan Oil	79.1	79.1	79.1	78.8
S. M. Railway	74.4	74.4	71.4	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1
Hitachi Works	78.4	78.6	78.0	....
Japan Mining	58.4	58.6	58.6	....
Manchuria Ind.	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2

MARINE AFFAIRS BODY WILL UNDERGO REFORMS

Activities to Be Resumed Shortly—Isao Kawada Slated to Be President

The Marine Affairs Development Association which was established at the end of 1930 with a capital of ¥20,000,000 for the purpose of conducting a research of marine affairs and shipbuilding under the instructions of President Shozo Murata, ex-Minister of Communications, is expected to undergo a reform shortly in order to resume activities, which have been in suspension since the appointment of Mr. Murata as Civilian Adviser to the Military Administration in the Philippine Islands, says the Nichi Nichi.

In accordance with the decisions reached at the directors' meeting of the Association held on August 20, at the official residence of the Minister of Communications, the post of President will be filled by Isao Kawada, ex-Minister of Finance, and the chair of Managing Director by Jiro Wada, Director of the N.Y.K.

The Association held a meeting of councillors at the Imperial Hotel and conducted a study of important questions concerning the activities of the Association in the future.

N. CELEBES BECOMING JAPAN'S TREASURE IS.

Can Supply Inexhaustible Natural Resources—Produces Excellent Copra

"All districts in and around Menado City on North Celebes Island are now rising up as a splendid treasure house of the southern regions. Japan has in the Island of Celebes inexhaustible resources of all materials she needs," says Ryo Saito, a naval reporter in Saturday's issue of the Nichi Nichi. The following is the gist of his interesting report.

The copra of North Celebes is well known for its excellent quality, and the natives in that part of Celebes in pre-war days were earning their livelihood from coconuts grown in their gardens. Prior to the outbreak of the second Great War, about 20,000,000 guilders worth of various articles manufactured from copra, including artificial butter, soap, a raw material of gun-powder, etc., were being exported. The outbreak of the second Great War in Europe made the export of all manufactures of copra increasingly difficult until finally it was made impossible due to the defeat of Holland in the armed clash with Germany.

Copra cultivators found themselves in a gloomy situation with their markets closed all over the world. However, bright days are now returning to North Celebes due to its coming under the control of the Japanese. The copra industry there is quickly recovering its former activities thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Japanese engineers. Large warehouses for storing copra which were destroyed by the retreating dutch troops are being restored one after another. There are at present several huge warehouses in the producing centers of the celebrated Celebes copra. In the near future the number of these warehouses will be doubled, and by next summer, we shall find throughout North Celebes, no trace of the destruction wrought by the defeated Dutch troops.

A great amount of copra will be exported to Japan Proper from various places of North Celebes. In the meantime, Japanese experts at the front have succeeded in mixing copra oil with crude oil for use at the power-house in Menado, where the citizens are carrying on their activities in various fields of construction under coconut oil lit lamps.

The native farmers, under the guidance of the Japanese authorities, are now engaged in the reconstruction of the cotton plantations owned by Japan. According to the competent authorities, a great quantity of raw cotton will be produced from the cotton plantations now under reconstruction in various districts of North Celebes.

At the same time as the reconstruction of the cotton-plantations, efforts are being exercised for the promotion of rice cultivation and fishery, and many Japanese peasants and fishermen are already working in cooperation with the natives in these lines of industry. The time is fast approaching when North Celebes will be known to the world as a large treasure house of Japan.

OFFICIALS ARE SHIFTED BY MITSUBISHI COMPANY

Decisions Reached at Regular General Meeting—Other Resolutions Passed

The Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company carried out a shift of its officials in accordance with the decisions reached at the regular general meeting of its shareholders held at its head office Wednesday, when resolutions were passed to maintain the dividend rate at 7 per cent per annum, to transfer the Nagasaki Steel Works to the Mitsubishi Steel Works just established, and to introduce some revisions in the articles of association.

As a result of the revision effected in the articles of association, Shintaro Motoyoshi, Director, has been promoted to Vice-President while Kozo Hara and Noboru Otani, whose term of office as directors, expired recently, have been re-elected. In the meantime, Yoshitomo Tawara has been newly appointed director.

The profits for the business term just ended will be disposed as follows:

Total amount of profit	¥24.893.000
Amount brought forward	5.691.000
Total	¥30.580.000
Legal reserves	¥ 1.300.000
Reserve for equipment expansion	14.000.000
Dividend to shareholders	8.400.000
Bonus to officials	280.000
Carried forward	6.605.000

Bill Clearings

August 31
(In ¥1.000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	336.631	133.066
Balance	107.409	23.359

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.4	— .30
N.Y.K., new short-term	94.2	— .10
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	103.2	+ .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.60	Same

ACTIVITIES RELATED ON MANCHU COLONY

Development Company Chief Says Every Help Being Extended

The activities of the Manchoukuo Development Company relative to the establishment of Japanese immigrants' settlements in Manchoukuo were explained briefly by Harushige Ninomiya, President of the Manchoukuo Development Company Thursday at the Liaison Conference held at Hsinking by the competent authorities concerned, says the Miyako.

The gist of Mr. Ninomiya's speech follows:

"The Manchoukuo Development Company, in close collaboration with the competent authorities concerned, is exercising its utmost efforts to guide the Japanese Immigrants along the right path, attaching greater importance to the expansion of their fields under cultivation than to the improvement of their dwelling facilities. Both the company and the immigrants are now doing their best to increase the products of their farms. In this connection, the company is taking special pains to stabilize the financial position of the Immigrants by supplying them with superior seeds and seedlings. The company has so far advanced ¥160,000,000 to the immigrants' associations toward the initial construction expenditure, the highest amount to be loaned to any one family of immigrants being fixed at ¥1,000.

"The immigrants to Manchoukuo are now placed on a fair way to final success, and their deposits with the Company exceeded ¥2,370,000, at the end of March last. The repayment of loans extended to them is being made smoothly."

C. CHINA ACTIVITIES ARE GIVEN IMPETUS

Two Reformed Banks Under C.R.B. Control Will Spur Financial, Industrial Activities

Financial activities and the industrial construction of Central China will be considerably facilitated with the resumption of business by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications beginning September 1 under the control of the Central Reserve Bank, says the Yomiuri and Hochi correspondent at Shanghai.

Under the control of the Japanese authorities for the past seven months, the two Chinese banks have severed all their relations with the Chungking regime and undergone a fundamental reform of their management and business policy in accordance with the instructions of the Central Reserve Bank.

The Bank of Communications and the Bank of China, ever since their establishment in 1907 and 1913 respectively, have earned the support of the Chinese masses and have been exercising great influence over the financial circles of Central China.

After the present reform, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications will be respectively detailed for financing the commercial and rural regions of Central and South China in collaboration with the Japanese banks in those regions.

The activities of the two Chinese banks, in connection with the efforts of the Central Reserve Bank for the adjustment of the taxation system of China, will have a far-reaching effect on the economic construction of all regions of Central and South China.

TO HOLD INAUGURAL MEET

The selection of the first President and the first Chief Director being finished, the Light Metal Corporation will hold its inaugural general meeting at the head office of the Teikoku Light Metal Company at Marunouchi at 2 p.m. today, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In keeping with the expected establishment of the Light Metal Control Corporation early September, the Imperial Light Metal Company will undergo a reform in order to adapt itself for the new duties it must execute as a lower structure of the control corporation. In this connection, the Teikoku Light Metal Company will hold a meeting of its Directors at its head office on September 3. The company and the corporation will work in close cooperation with each other through exchange or joint use of the services of all their managements and employes.

CONTROL BODY TO ANNEX TEIKOKU SILK-YARN FIRM

Step Will Enable Concern to Exercise Control Over All Phases of Industry

The Japan Silk-yarn Control Company, which has been conducting a deliberative investigation of all questions concerned with a view to establishing a research institute in keeping with the extension of its field of activities to the silk spinning and weaving Industry, is expected to carry out the annexation of the Teikoku Silk-yarn Company (capitalized at ¥1,200,000) following the announcement by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry of its valuation of assets of the Teikoku Silk-yarn Company, says the Miyako.

As a result of the annexation of the Teikoku Silk-yarn Company to the Japan Silk-yarn Control Company, the latter will be in a position to conduct the control of not only the sales of cocoons, staple fibers and raw silk, but also of silk-spinning, silk-weaving, silk-conditioning, silk-manufacturing and sales of all kinds of silken articles. The position of the Japan Silk-yarn Control Company, as a result of the annexation of the Teikoku Silk-yarn Company at no distant date, will be considerably strengthened.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1942

Wang Ching-wei's Speech

Once again, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, lent his powerful voice to the cause of Sino-Japanese collaboration in the speech which he delivered at the Anti-British Rally held on August 29 in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty. In the course of this address, he declared that China would not have been reduced to her present deplorable state had her people tread the right path indicated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He told his hearers how Dr. Sun Yat-sen gained the valuable support of many public-spirited Japanese for the revolution which he started, a revolution the object of which was, according to the late Dr. Sun, to secure freedom and equality for China. As Mr. Wang Ching-wei pointed out, Dr. Sun had an unshakable faith, which was shared by all of his Japanese supporters, in close Sino-Japanese collaboration, which he regarded as indispensable for the achievement of the worthy object he had in view. As was quite natural, he was particularly bitter against predatory Britain and held firmly to the view that nothing short of the overthrow of the British Empire could bring real freedom and equality to China and the world.

The Greater Asia principle which the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen espoused is in line with the creation of a new order in Greater East Asia for which Japan is now fighting and it may safely be said that by joining forces with Japan in creating a new order, the Chinese people will be doing his bequeathed will. Chiang Kai-shek and other Chungking leaders have so far forgotten their duty to the memory of the Father of the Chinese Republic that they are actually doing just the opposite of what he desired his countrymen to do. Instead of joining hands firmly with Japan to promote the welfare of the East Asiatic peoples against the predatory Anglo-American influences, they are making common cause with Britain and the United States to defeat the object of the revolution which the late Dr. Sun achieved after years of laborious and painstaking efforts. Far from working for the creation of a new order in Greater East Asia to supplant the old order established by greedy Western imperialists to satisfy their insatiable desire at the expense of the Chinese people, they are doing their best to support these enemies of East Asiatic freedom and equality.

It ought to be clear to the Chinese people generally that they can advance the best interests of their country by following the lead of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, and not that of Chiang Kai-shek, and the 100th anniversary of the conclusion of the most infamous Nanking Treaty, which has just come round, ought to serve as an eye-opener to those who are still acting against the true interests of their country under the misdirected leadership of Chiang Kai-shek. That Mr. Wang Ching-wei is a Chinese patriot of the first water nobody can impugn. Nor can anyone doubt that every word he speaks comes from his sincere desire to advance the best interests of his country. There is, therefore, no reason why his powerful appeal should fall upon deaf ears even in Chungking circles, if they are open to reason at all. It is never too late to mend, and it is to be hoped that there should be a general disillusionment among that section of the Chinese people who have hitherto been deliberately misguided by Chiang Kai-shek and his henchmen who have their own axes to grind.

Egypt's Day of Emancipation Is Near

There are unmistakable signs that increasingly rigorous measures of oppression are being adopted by Britain in Egypt. A recent telegram from Egypt reported the arrest by the British authorities of Prince Abbas Hilmy, of the Egyptian Royal Family, and an ex-Premier. Britain has suffered a disastrous decline in her influence everywhere in the world. Her rule in the Indian Ocean is threatened with destruction with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia and her position in Egypt is about to be undermined by the entry of the Axis forces into that country. In such circumstances, Britain is now making desperate attempts to retain her control over Egypt, a country which occupies an important position in the whole system of defense for the British Empire.

It will be recalled that, utilizing the opportunity offered by the entry of Turkey into the former World War on the opposite side on December 18, 1914, Britain proceeded to repudiate Turkey's suzerainty over Egypt, proclaiming the country to be her protectorate.

Thus, Britain succeeded in establishing her imperialism in the territory on the Nile. For the furtherance of her own interests, Britain chose to keep the Egyptian populace in bondage. Besides subjecting them to compulsory labor, she exacted enormous contributions from them during the Great War. The violent outburst of a popular anti-British movement in 1919 under the leadership of Saad Zaghlul Pasha, the famous nationalist leader, was an open expression of Egyptian protest against Britain's oppressive rule. The Egyptian national movement has since witnessed a vigorous growth. It is true that Britain succeeded in suppressing this movement temporarily by recourse to armed force but this does not mean that the movement was extirpated. By dint of general strikes carried out stubbornly and persistently, the Egyptian populace put up a stout resistance against British oppression. In fact, they kept up their struggle in a daring manner until British administrative functions became paralyzed. This culminated in the elaboration on February 28, 1922, of the plan for the independence of Egypt. This independence plan was, after all, the product of British craftiness to arrogate actual power to herself while giving the mere name of independence to the Eygptians. Italy's Ethiopian campaign in 1936 afforded Britain an opportunity to conclude a treaty with Egypt under which, while recognizing Egypt's sovereignty, she refused to give up her right to station her troops in Egypt. In other words, Britain assumed military control over Egypt in exchange for the mere promise to recognize independence for Egypt. When Italy joined the present war in June, 1940, Britain forced Ali Maler Pasha, the then Egyptian Premier, to declare that in the event either of the advance of Italian troops into Egypt or of Italian attacks on Egyptian military establishments, Egypt would participate in the war also.

It was because she was militarily powerless to resist British tyranny that Egypt submitted to the British rule of oppression and suffered herself to be exploited by Britain to serve the latter's selfish ends. There is, however, no room for doubt that such British oppression and machinations had the effect of stimulating the Egyptian national movement considerably. The declaration jointly made by Germany and Italy simultaneously with the advance of their forces into Egypt, guaranteeing independence for that country, has produced far-reaching effects on the Egyptians. It may fairly be said that it has imparted a new life to the Egyptian national movement. It may be easy for Britain to oppress a country which has no armed strength, but it must be noted that the circumstances surrounding Egypt have undergone rapid and extensive changes. Before the vigorous advance of the Axis forces, the British defenses at Alexandria and Cairo now face the danger of complete collapse. When this last line of defense crumbles away, the absolute rule exercised by Britain over Egypt for the past twenty-eight years will be completely undermined. The day of emancipation is fast dawning on Egypt.

What Price Size

The picture of Western glory unfortunately has a reverse. Size alone does not constitute true greatness, and the enjoyment of luxury does not always result in refinement. The individuals who go to the making up of the great machine of so-called modern civilization become the slaves of mechanical habit and are ruthlessly dominated by the monster they have created. In spite of the vaunted freedom of the West, true individuality is destroyed in the competition for wealth, and happiness and contentment are sacrificed to an incessant craving for more. The West takes pride in its emancipation from medieval superstition, but what of that idolatrous worship of wealth that has taken its place? What sufferings and discontent lie hidden behind the gorgeous mask of the present? The voice of socialism is a wail over the agonies of Western economics,—the tragedy of Capital and Labor. (Excerpt from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura)

A Year Ago Today

September 1, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Staging a long-range attack this afternoon, three squadrons of Japanese Army planes heavily bombed Liangshan, an important enemy air base in central Szechwan Province. Hangars, oil depots and many other military establishments in the northwestern suburb of the city were subjected to intensive bombing.

* * *

Josef Stalin, Soviet Premier and head of the Supreme Defense Council, ordered Marshal Klimenti Voroshilov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet forces on the northwestern front to withdraw Red Army troops from the Karelian Isthmus.

SHORTAGE OF SHIPS PREVENTS FORMATION OF SECOND FRONT

Vessels Have to Be Built Faster Than Axis Submarines Can Sink Them If Offensive Is to Be Launched

By GORO ASHIKAGA
(From the Nihon Hyoron)

Parallel with the appearance of the Reich forces at the front gates of the Caucasus region, the crisis in the Soviet Union has reached a point permitting no delay in its alleviation while the demand for the second front in Europe has been hoarsely voiced by the people of America and Britain in order to rescue the U.S.S.R.

The advocacy of the second front which originated among the pro-Soviet people in England gradually spread to the United States where even Chief-of-Staff General George C Marshall announced that the "United States has intentions of forming a second front in the near future." The first instances of the formation of this new front were the attempted landing at San Nazaire and at Boulogne by the British forces.

From the propaganda angle, the British hope to magnify these small-scale landings on the French coast as direct attacks to paralyze the planned German summer offensive. However, the German military authorities were determined that no success shall attend the British endeavors in this strategy. The coastal defenses of Norway to France up to the border of Spain were tightened to prevent any landings by the British troops.

Becomes Political Issue

The second front problem became a political issue when the question was first taken up by Vyacheslav Molotov when he visited the United States and Great Britain in order to conclude the Anglo-Soviet and U.S.-Soviet treaties. As a result of the discussions with these leaders, it was agreed by the American and British authorities that they would launch the second front sometime during this year. The American and British governments seem to place very high estimation on the fighting power of the Soviets in blocking the advance of the German troops on the eastern front. Hopefully believing that the Soviets would smash the spearhead of the Reich advance as they did last year, the Americans and the British promised to form a second front by landing troops on the western front just at the time the Soviets had stopped the German onslaughts on the east.

However, the situation on the eastern front has evolved very unexpectedly, for the United Nations. Stalingrad stands at peril now before the furious assaults of the German forces. Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador at London and Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador at Washington, are demanding the immediate launching of the second front.

One member of the British Parliament on July 24 stated that if the second front is not formed now, there will be no chance whatever for its establishment.

"If we do not establish the second front now, we will be deserting our Allies in the very hour of need. Should the Soviet Army be smashed now by the German forces to the degree that it is no longer able to continue its resistance, it might very well spell the defeat of the Allied nations as well. If we are now unable to form a second front and attack the 25 to 30 divisions of the German forces stationed on the western front, 1943 or even 1944 will never see the establishment of an offensive against the Germans. That is because by the year 1944 the Soviet army will be weakened terribly and there will be, not 25 to 30 divisions, but 300 divisions of German troops on the western front."

Vociferous Demand

The demand for the formation of the second front has become vociferous. On July 26, 60,000 Britishers of leftist tendencies gathered at Trafalgar Square and demanded the immediate formation of the second front by the Government. On the following day, 1,500 Communist demonstrators crowded into the corridor of the British Parliament and shouted that the second front be launched at once. In a survey of British public opinion to the question "Are you in favor of the immediate formation of the second front?" 60 per cent answered in the affirmative, 12 per cent in the negative, 28 per cent were uncertain.

Thus, the British Government which told its countrymen that the Soviet Union is all powerful now finds itself fumbling for countermeasures to prevent the fall of the Soviet Union, and realizing the technical difficulty of forming the second front, has placed greater emphasis on propaganda. Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin parroted the words of the British Government when he said: "It is imprudent to talk lightly of the second front. We would only be giving ourselves away to Hitler." The British papers seem also to have fallen in line for they too are saying: "Irresponsible, emotional demands for the second front may mean the re-enacting of the Dunkirk incident." The Evening News stated: "In 1918, to defeat the Germans required 200 divisions of Allied troops. Have we half of these troops today? The troops at our command today number far less than 200 divisions while the Germans today have a far stronger army than that of 1918. Although the Soviet Union demands the immediate formation of the second front, of what use is it if we are defeated?"

Reasons for Delay

Many reasons may be advanced for the hesitant attitude of the American and British Governments in launching the second offensive. The regions where landings may be made are in Finland, Norway, Denmark, northern France and Portugal. Leaving aside Portugal which is a neutral nation where, it the British should land, would mean the infringement of neutral rights. The landing operations require from a military standpoint: (1) air supremacy over the region in which the Britishers expect to land; (2) 100,000 troops at the minimum; and (3) transports and the maintenance of the supply lines.

As it was reported that at the Washington Conference, the main subject of discussion between Churchill and Roosevelt was the second front and the shortage of ships; the success of the second front depends primarily on the solution of the shipping problem.

But the ships of the Allied nations are being sunk by Axis undersea raiders faster than they are able to launch them. The U.S. Navy Department on July 21 epitomized the critical shipping situation in the following words:

"The number of ships lost in the one-week period ending July 12 has been the highest since the war began. The total tonnage sunk by the Axis U boats and ships far exceeds the number of ships under construction at American and British shipbuilding yards. Consequently, in the United States the restriction on exports and imports of vital raw materials has become necessary."

In contrast to the announcement of the American authorities on the situation of Allied shipping, the British Government last June defended its action for stopping the announcement of shipping losses on the ground that the news may be of value to the enemy. By such an action, the British populace have become deeply concerned about the true condition of their merchant marine, and one member of Parliament after the secret session of the Diet on June 18 on the shipping problem announced that if the Government does not divulge the true extent of the damages inflicted by the Axis nations, the British Cabinet will receive one of the greatest shocks in the years of its existence.

Axis Submarine Activity

During June, the Axis undersea raiders sank off the Atlantic seaboard and in the Caribbean Sea a total of 892,700 tons of shipping. Although this figure did not exceed the record for June which was 924,000 tons, it is far greater than the highest record of monthly sinkings of last year which was 746,000 tons.

From January 15 to April 14 of this year, the Axis submarines have taken a toll of 2,000,000 tons of shipping and if the tonnage sunk during May and June is added, the Allied shipping toll aggregates 4,000,000 tons. The U.S. Navy Department has announced that American ships sent to the bottom since January off the Atlantic coast and in the Caribbean Sea totals 357 vessels, and that in the North Arctic, the German sea raiders have sunk during a three-day battle from July 2-5, 28 vessels aggregating 192,000 tons.

In the Pacific, off the Western coast of the United States and in the Indian Ocean, the Japanese Navy, according to the Imperial Headquarters' communiques of July 18 and July 27, sank a total of 274 Allied ships, with a total tonnage of 2,600,000 tons.

The British Government up to June last year used to announce the sinkings of their vessels by Axis ships. However, since that time the reports have been withheld. But according to their announcement of the ships sunk up to June last year off the coast of England, the losses total 6,700,000 tons. The German authorities have announced that since the declaration of war against England up to June-end this year, the total Allied shipping sunk equals 19,640,000 tons. Even when the tonnage of new ships built and seized is added, the fact that England has to rely on outside countries for two-thirds of her needed goods should show the seriousness of the shipping situation in Britain.

The Americans had 11,870,000 tons of shipping at the outbreak of the war but in the course of the past months have lost 5,000,000 tons. Although they are now frantically engaged in a large shipbuilding program, it does not seem as if they can possibly attain their paper production figures as easily as they might suppose.

Thus, the Allied countries do not seem to be in a position to form a second front. To send 1,000,000 soldiers over to Europe would require 8,000,000 tons of shipping. Besides, 2,000,000 tons more will be required to send supplies to the troops at the front.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By Mock Joya

On Italian Grammar

Igo Kaiwa Bunten (Grammatica della lingua Italiana)
By Oreste Vaccari.
Published by the Eibunpo-tsuron Hakkojo, Tokyo.
pp 601, Yen 7.00

This book is the first complete guide to the study of the Italian language published in Japan. The author is a noted linguist and grammarian, famous for his works on English grammer and Japanese language. Now he has written a book on his own language.

The author has taken infinite pains in writing this volume to make it possible for any Japanese to learn the Italian language systematically but easily. Particularly notable is the fact that the author has given special importance to the study of the practical side of the language. It is indeed remarkable that the author has made it so easy to learn the language.

Not only does the volume carry lessons on Italian grammar and conversational phrases, but it also gives students much information concerning Italy. It has many illustrations, a novel feature for a book of grammer, so that students may become acquainted with the history and culture of Italy.

There is now an increasing tendency among the general Japanese public to study Italian and learn more of Italy, and the present volume is just what is needed to meet the demand of the people and to make the people of Japan become more intimately acquainted with Italy.

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly, Vol. XII, No. 17 dated August 27, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Illustrated. Leading articles: Manchoukuo Album, Inseparable Bonds Link Manchoukuo and Japan, Manchoukuo Today (Pictorial Section), Varied Program Greets Empire's 10th Birthday, South Manchuria Railway Fostered Empire's Rise, Experimental Agriculture Pushed by Manchoukuo, Education in Manchoukuo Stresses Many High Aims, and Stable Economy Assures Bright Future for State.

Chuo Koron, Vol. 57, No. 9, September, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 90 sen. War Culture, Agricultural Structure of Greater East Asia, Position of Joint Work in Wartime Agriculture, Review of Manchoukuo's Agriculture, Various Islands Surrounding Australia, Uprisings in India and Crisis of Britain, Parachutist Unit, Battle for World Hegemony, Returning from Wartime Soviet Russia, Newspaper Control and Newspaper Renovation, and Creation of Manchoukuo's Culture.

Gendai, Vol. 23, No. 9, September, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, The Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Leading articles: History of Economy in the Development of East Asia, Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on the Compilation of History of Greater East Asia, Currency Fighting in China, Method of Economical Strategy of Southern Regions, Before and After the Founding of Manchoukuo, Development of Indian Problem, Coral Reef, New Burma, the Late Major-General Tateo Kato, and Conception of Educational Sphere of Greater East Asia.

The Far Eastern Review, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 12, August, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Far Eastern Review, Shanghai. Leading articles: The Parting of the Ways, War Draws Near to the United States, Australia and Co-Prosperity Sphere, The Burma Road, Transportation in the Pacific Area, Soil Erosion in China, A Problem-Child Comes of Age, Oil in East Asia, Tobacco Industry in East Asia, and Cotton Industry in Philippines.

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 42, No. 10 dated September 6, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Berlin Before and After the Outbreak of the Present World War, Recollection of German-Polish War, Upon Return to Fatherland from America, Simplification of Educational System, and the Tale of Java.

Koron, Vol. 5, No. 9, September, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Daiichi Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Leading articles: Theory of Japan's Economy, The Way of Imperial Subject Eternal, Adjustment of Business Enterprises and Japan's Finances, Cabinet's Political Power and Simplification of Administration, Reconstruction of India, Theory on Total-War Strategy, and History of the National Language and National Thought.

VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

A Samurai's Promise

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

An embarrassed youth sat stiffly at attention before his great chief Iyeyasu. The name of the stripling was Todo Niemon.

His face was flushed, and not without reason. To be called into the presence of Iyeyasu of Tokugawa, who but a few hours before had won undisputable mastership of the whole of Japan, was no small honor. Moreover, Niemon, with the forgivable pride of youth, was conscious of the stellar role the fortunes of battle had permitted him to play in the previous day's terrific fighting.

"Well, well," said Iyeyasu to the boy Niemon, "they tell me that in yesterday's battle you accomplished what any of my most stalwart veterans would have given his right arm to accomplish. You engaged in a duel with Yuasa Gosuke, who is renowned as the mightiest warrior in the enemy camp, and came away with his head."

Iyeyasu chuckled, and continued: "It is a signal feat. How I would like to have witnessed the duel. Will you tell me something about the battle?"

The youth answered awkwardly, "We had a good fight."

"Hm, you are modest. But that is as you should be." Iyeyasu sat in thought for awhile, then faint traces of a puzzled frown came to his forehead as he continued his questioning:

The Mystery

"The body of Otani Yoshitsugu, who is Gosuke's chief and the leader of the enemy forces, has not been found. He is known not to have escaped. Now Gosuke, whom you so valiantly defeated, was not a man who would give his life before he had seen his master Yoshitsugu come to his death.

"Judging from the fact that Yoshitsugu's body was nowhere to be found," continued Iyeyasu, "it seems most likely that faithful Gosuke had, probably by his master's own orders, witnessed his chief's self-immolation, and then had hidden the body somewhere. Niemon, do you not have any theory of your own?"

The youth remained silent.

"What means the silence? Know you something about it?" pressed Iyeyasu, a bit of sternness creeping into his voice.

"Sire," at last answered the youth, "I pray you to visit me with condignly severe punishment for the unpardonable offence of disobedience. For I will not answer."

Iyeyasu was momentarily taken aback by Niemon's unexpected reply. Provoked he was by the youth's denial, but he remained silent, permitting Niemon to continue:

"Sire," said Niemon, "I do not deny that I have some idea of the matter. I do know what happened to Yoshitsugu, and I know where his body is hidden.

Promise Is Promise

"But I gave Gosuke my promise that nobody shall have from my lips the secret hiding place of Yoshitsugu's body. On the strength of that promise I was able to have the head of Gosuke.

"That is why I will not divulge my secret, Sire, even to you. I will not have it said of me that I betrayed Gosuke, though he is of the enemy. Neither do I want it said of me that I betrayed Bushido; for it is my faith, that a samurai's promise is given that it might be honored."

Iyeyasu relaxed, his frown vanished, a smile of approval lit up his features. "Hm!" he said gruffly. Iyeyasu pressed the matter no further. He called for a servant, and had a lance brought in which had been executed by a famous maker.

Iyeyasu's voice became paternal as he now addressed the youth with these words: "For a mere boy, your understanding of the spirit of Bushido may well be both a model and an incentive to men much older than you. You are to be commended.

"I have heard that in your battle with Gosuke, your lance was cut in twain by the enemy. I present you with another one. Its tip is of good steel. May you fight many more battles, and come away with victories and honors! The House of Tokugawa needs more samurais like you to guard its fortunes."

Niemon humbly accepted the lance while his lips whispered thanks. His face was colored with mingled emotions of wonder, pride, and joy as he bowed himself profusely from out of the presence of Iyeyasu.

Part of Great Battle

The above episode is just as authentic a tale as the historical story of the great battle of Sekigahara (September 15, 1600), of which it forms a part. This memorable clash between the army of the West, representing elements loyal to the House of Toyotomi founded by Hideyoshi, and the army of the East, rallying around Tokugawa Iyeyasu, is written large in the modern annals of Japan, as from it dates the peace of a quarter of a millennium, that marked the Tokugawa Shogunate regime.

As a battle it was perhaps one of the mightiest conflicts Japan had ever seen, practically all the feudal lords and chieftains of the entire country taking part on either one side or the other. Its magnitude may be gathered from the fact that no less than one hundred and fifty feudal lords fought for either the West or the East, the total strength of the Western army being 100,000, while that of the Western amounted to 75,000.

Until one is familiar with the background of history immediately preceeding and leading to the battle of Sekigahara, one will be tempted to wonder why Iyeyasu fought against the House of Toyotomi. For Iyeyasu, six years the junior of Hideyoshi, who was the founder of the House of Toyotomi, was the trusted comrade-in-arms of Hideyoshi. Further, with the death of Hideyoshi, Iyeyasu was appointed regent to five-year-old Hideyori, the son of Hideyoshi, with the father's dying wish that he "take good care" of his son.

Was Ambitious

The truth of the matter is that Iyeyasu had his own ambitions, which were in time to lead to his revolting against the House of Toyotomi in the form of the Sekigahara battle, to his exterminating of Hideyoshi's seed, root and branch, and to his grasping of the highest military and political powers of Japan.

The Western army was led by Mitsunari, the youngest and shrewdest of the five elder statesmen appointed to govern for the infant Hideyori. Mitsunari from the first had suspected that Iyeyasu was not all loyalty, and the others of the Board of Elder Statesmen shared his mistrust.

The Western army of the Toyotomi forces was placed advantageously geographically and in the disposition of forces, and in fact the fortunes of battle went first in favor of the foes of Iyeyasu. But the day had not gone far before the tables were turned through the treachery of Hideaki, a general in the Western army, who suddenly in the midst of the fighting turned around and fought for Iyeyasu, to the utter collapse of the Westerners.

Now Yoshitsugu, he for whom the youth Niemon had later sealed his mouth, was the chief of staff of the Western army. He is recognized as having been the best general of the day, in spite of final defeat.

Before the battle opened he took up a position in the center of his army. For he had, for some time previous, suspected the loyalty of Hideaki, having received secret information about his movements of an adverse nature.

Watches Hideaki

Accordingly he placed his main forces under his lieutenants, making them bear the responsibility of opposing Iyeyasu, while he took upon himself the duty of keeping his eyes on the suspected movements of Hideaki, who was positioned just behind him. Yoshitsugu soon found his apprehensions correct.

Soon after the fighting began, Hideaki boldly showed his true colors by attacking Yoshitsugu from behind. The chief of staff, not being unprepared, easily repelled the traitor's charges three times.

But the fourth time the entirely unexpected happened, when the forces behind the traitor Hideaki joined him in treachery. They joined Hideaki in a flank attack on Yoshitsugu.

Yoshitsugu's lieutenants in charge of the main body of forces soon realized their superior's dangerous predicament, and abandoning their fight against Iyeyasu, returned to the rescue of Yoshitsugu from his own men. But now they were hopelessly outnumbered, and the leaders of the Western army fell one by one.

The collapse of the central forces under the chief of staff brought on the general rout of the entire Western army, and Yoshitsugu himself now became exposed to the danger of being taken prisoner.

How Incident Occurred

Seeing that all was lost, Yoshitsugu called to his side Yuasa Gosuke, the most dependable warrior under him, and exclaimed: "It is the end. We have done our best, but fortune is against us.

"Now I must not be taken prisoner. As long as the way of the samurai is open to me, I will not be taken prisoner.

"Gosuke, stand by, and when I am gone, I ask that you hide my body, that it shall not be defiled by the eyes of my enemy. And now farewell, until we met again, in the common Heaven of Warriors."

So saying, Yoshitsugu calmly took off his armor, and committed seppuku.

Gosuke tenderly lifted up his dead master, and disappeared into the depths of a nearby thicket, there to give the body hidden burial.

While Gosuke was performing the sad mission of putting to rest the remains of his chief, unknown to any one, as he thought, there was as a matter of fact a young man watching him from behind the shadow of a tree. The young man was Todo Niemon, a nephew of Takatora, who was the Eastern general of Iyeyasu's forces.

The great battle of Sekigahara had nearly come to its end, and young Niemon had wandered into the thicket in search of a spring to

(Continued on Page 5)